The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905 XLIII—NO 19

MUST PAY FOR PEACE

Member of the Japanese Commission Says Indemnity Will Be Demanded.

WAR COSTS MILLION EACH DAY

Question of Armistice Will Be Taken Up by Conference Immediately on Meeting—Russian Envoys Held In Esteem by Japanese.

New York, July 26.—That Japan will demand an indemnity of Russia in the negotiations for peace, and that the war will be declared at an end at the conclusion of the negotiations at Portsmouth, N. H., next month, is the belief of Baron Komura, head of the Japanese peace delegation who arrived here, as voiced by Aimar Sato, who is the official spokesman for the baron on this mission. Mr. Sato, in an interview last night, said:

"I am confident that peace will be successfully negotiated by the appointed delegations. The Japanese will be guided by moderation and no excessive demands will be made, but the sentiment in Japan and Russia is for peace, and in the interests of humanity and propriety there must be peace.

"The cost to Japan, however, has been very great. In the army alone the loss in men on both sides has been 570,000, Russia losing 370,000 of these. The war is costing Japan $1,000,000 a day, and there is a feeling that there ought to be an indemnity."

Asked as to the probability of an armistice, Mr. Sato said that probably would be among the first questions the plenipotentiaries would consider. Basing the form of the negotiations on the previous treaty negotiations, Japan will make the demands for Russia's consideration, he said.

Formulated by the Mikado.

The peace terms, while held inviolate by those who know their text, were formulated by the emperor of Japan and his council. Mr. Sato was asked if in the flush of victory the Japanese people would not feel entitled to more than any treaty would allow, and Mr. Sato said: "The Japanese are not so gentle as to abide by any decision we may make, but they pay great respect to the offices of President Roosevelt and his acts have done a great deal to emphasize the need for peace."

Of the attitude of the Japanese plenipotentiaries toward the Russian delegates, Mr. Sato said: "We admire M. Witte and the Baron Rosen. The announcement of M. Witte's appointment to the peace party was more welcome to us than that of any other person could have been. We recognize him as a great statesman."

Mr. Sato emphasized the announcement made frequently before that Japan does not seek territorial aggrandizement, and on this point the speaker said: "We want in Manchuria equal opportunity, or what Mr. Hay called the open door."

Japan Very Prosperous.

Mr. Sato said that while a desire for peace was the sentiment of Japan, it was not a desire for peace at any price. "Japan is in a very prosperous condition at present," he said, "and the war taxes do not fall heavily upon the people yet. There has already been subscribed $250,000,000 to a new internal loan, and our prosperity is further indicated in the success of our foreign loans."

As to Japan's attitude toward America, Mr. Sato laughingly asked, "You mean the yellow peril," and then became more enthusiastic in his conversation than upon any previous topic. He said:

"We are almost boyish in our enthusiasm and friendship for America. While we are friendly with China as orientals, our greatest friends are America and England. Why, the first monument ever erected to any foreigner in Japan was that to Commodore Perry, and the policy and conduct of the American people for the last 50 years has been one of help to us. We regard America as an ally without a treaty."

Would Not Have the Philippines.

The question was put to Mr. Sato as to any possibility of conflict with the United States in the future, as suggested by some of the American press at the outbreak of the war, and Mr. Sato asked what could bring about such a conflict. When it was suggested that Japan might covet the Philippine islands, he laughed heartily, and replied that Japan would not have the Philippines as a gift, even though a bonus accompanied the gift.

Baron Komura and his party arrived early from Chicago and proceeded at once to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they will be quartered until his departure for Portsmouth. There was no demonstration beyond the presence of a few Japanese merchants and members of the Nippon club, who shook hands with the members of the party.

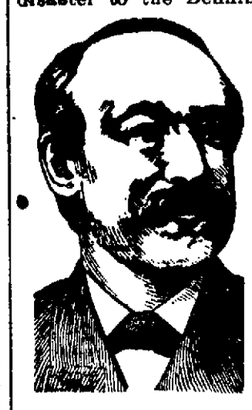
When the party arrived in New York from New Jersey about 100 Japanese cheered the baron as he entered a carriage and was driven away.

President Roosevelt will be officially notified of Baron Komura's arrival today, and later in the week the baron will make an informal visit to Oyster Bay.

WILL BE NO WHITEWASH.

Secretary Bonaparte Promises Thorough Inquiry Into Disaster.

Washington, July 26.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, speaking of the disaster to the Bennington, promises that there will be no whitewash, and that so far as the service is concerned he will make a scapegoat of no one. He said:



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

"The department is not ready to make any statement as to the causes of the disaster. When the facts are the better known and a reasonable basis for an intelligent opinion may exist, the department will hold back no information in its possession to which any fairminded man could think the public entitled. For the moment I wish to urge by example as well as by precept on everyone, whether in or out of the service, the advisability and even duty of refraining from loose, unwise and untruthful talk on a subject so delicate, so hard to understand, so painful. I ask all good citizens to have patience, and if it shall appear that there has been failure of duty on the part of any one, I promise the public that no one shall be whitewashed and the service that nobody shall be made a scapegoat."

BUSINESS RETARDED.

Irish Leader Makes Things Unpleasant for Mr. Balfour.

London, July 26.—The members of the opposition in the house of commons, practically led by John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, who was the mainspring of the recent defeat of the government, have inaugurated their plan of making government business impossible and managed to keep the house in stormy session until 3 o'clock this morning, compelling Premier Balfour to have constant recourse to closure as the only means of advancing business. Supporters of the government, warned by the recent disaster, loyally stood by Mr. Balfour, maintaining a majority in the neighborhood of 60.

One phase of Mr. Redmond's obstructionist tactics is likely to arouse great resentment. It consisted in blocking private bills for enterprises promoted at vast expense by municipalities and commercial companies, for public work, such as railroads and tramways. No less than 27 such bills were blocked, the effect being to delay their operation for a whole year.

MINERS BADLY TREATED.

Men Taken South to Work in Mines Give Testimony.

New York, July 26.—How miners fare in the coal mines of Alabama and Virginia was illustrated by testimony at a hearing of the Southern Immigration society against S. S. Schwartz, an employment agent, before Frederick C. L. Keating, commissioner of licenses.

John Hotters testified that he was shot at by a foreman, and that while he worked in the mines he was in constant fear of his life. "One day," he said, "I asked the foreman for the money due me and he pulled a revolver and fired at me three times, aiming at my feet. 'Dance,' he shouted, 'or you get no money.' He struck another man on the head with the butt of his pistol and knocked him senseless.

"At night the hut we slept in was guarded by men with guns, who were told to shoot if we tried to get away. I escaped after two weks."

AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

President Roosevelt Asked to Recognize Norway as Such.

Washington, July 26.—The question of the recognition of Norway as an independent state is now before President Roosevelt, having been referred to him by Assistant Secretary of State Adee. On numerous occasions it has happened that a revolutionary party asked to be recognized as an independent nation, but Norway has not seceded from Sweden through a revolution, but merely has taken back the sovereignty which once had been given to the king of Sweden.

Many private Norwegian citizens have asked the United States to recognize the new state, and C. Hauge, who until the secession was first secretary of the legation of Sweden and Norway, has presented a more or less formal request to the state department, which, however has no official authority. All these requests have been referred to the president.

Two More Deaths From Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, July 26.—There has been no material change in the fever situation. Two more deaths were reported. There is no absolute record of the number of cases under treatment, but it is believed to be about 30.

Prohibition Convention Next Week.

Cleveland, July 26.—It is announced here that the state convention of the Prohibition party will be held at Columbus next Tuesday and Wednesday, the Rev. A. L. Watkins of North Baltimore presiding. National Chairman Jones will be present.

UGLY CHARGES MADE

Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner Uncorks Vials of His Wrath.

TRUSTS BETRAYED FOR MONEY

In Annual Report He Refers to Affairs of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Insurance Company—Officials of Great Concerns Called Judases.

Boston, July 26.—Scathing criticism, pointed condemnation and fierce denunciation of the methods and course of the big insurance companies characterize the annual report of Frederick L. Cutting, commissioner of insurance for Massachusetts, just issued. The report is exhaustive in its review of methods employed by high insurance officials during the past several years to whom he alludes in some instances as "Judases," and to one company as the "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" company, and contains a recommendation that the legislature at its next session take up the matter of deferred dividends and the relation betwen insurance companies and their allied trust companies and other questions with a view of compelling reform.

The report considers insurance in connection with the "gambling instinct" of the age and tells of the influence upon the officials of insurance companies from the "dubious scheme" "schemes for getting enormously rich," the "graft by city officials, state officials, national officials, petty legislators, congressmen, United States senators and courts subservient to the great Moloch, money," that they have seen all about them, and they also saw "tainted money eagerly sought by college and pulpit."

Commissioner Cutting names several companies. Of the Equitable Life, the Mutual Life, and the New York Life, termed the "Big Three" and the "Racers," the report says that they have been largely responsible for the excessive expenses of the business, "to swell the volume of which and become the biggest has led each to pour out money like water," and it recommends an immediate and complete reform of these in respect to the extraordinary deposits made by them with favored banks and trust companies. Referring to the Equitable Life Assurance society the report says:

"To all outward appearances life insurance has been booming along serenely during the past 25 years with money rolling into the treasuries in broad streams. But a rude awakening came. A chasm opened, showing the hidden secrets of a great 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' insurance company. It had suddenly dawned that during these 25 years of peaceful conquest of millions of public money there had been Judases at work betraying their trust for financial gain."

After dealing at length with the subject of life insurance of the enormous amount of money involved and of the close relations between the companies and the subsidiary trust companies, the commissioner says:

"It must be said that the situation as it exists presents the temptation to directors who also have stock in the trust company to give the latter all the advantages they possibly can in the way of deposits and loans. The interests of their pockets are in perpetual conflict with their duties as fiduciary agents of the policyholders and stockholders of the insurance companies, a most unfortunate state of affairs, from which sooner or later, in some instances, the insurance company is coming out second best."

COL. MANN MISTAKEN.

President Roosevelt Had No Dealings With "Fads and Fancies."

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 26.—A flat-footed denial has been made at the executive office that President Roosevelt ever had any dealings of any kind with the publication "Fads and Fancies."

Several days ago, when Assistant Secretary Barnes was questioned about the story, he asked the president about the matter, and the president said he had refused to subscribe to the book or accept a copy. Colonel Mann, the owner of "Fads and Fancies," returned from Europe and said that the president had furnished the "material" for a writeup of his life in the publication three years ago. "But the president is a busy man and has probably forgotten all about it," said Colonel Mann.

Mr. Barnes said that "Neither three years ago nor at any other time did the president have any dealing with that concern."

Death Better Than Deportation.

New York, July 26.—A desire to escape deportation led to a tragic suicide on board the steamer Grosser Kurfurst bound for Bremen. While the steamer was passing through the Narrows one of a group of immigrants declared unfit to enter the United States suddenly leaped overboard. The liner was stopped and for nearly 15 minutes a lifeboat rowed back and forth, but no trace of the unfortunate foreigned could be found.

BRAVE FATHER TOO LATE.

His Babies Were Dead When Taken From Burning Home.

Braddock, Pa., July 26.—Harry and Mary Tagress, both aged seven years, were burned to death in their home here. A gasoline stove exploded. Mrs. Sarah Tagress, the mother, and Elsie Tagress, age three, are probably fatally burned. Levi Tagress, the father, Goldie Tagress and Ray Tagress, suffered painful burns.

While Mrs. Tagress was preparing breakfast and the children were asleep on the second floor, she accidentally overturned the gasoline stove, causing the gasoline to explode. Her clothing caught fire and the entire room was soon in flames.

The screams of the mother awakened the children, who found their exit cut off as they were about to go down the stairs. A neighbor summoned Mr. Tagress from his meat shop and he made frantic efforts to save his children, but was held back by the firemen. A ladder was hoisted to the second story window which was instantly scaled by the frantic father.

Tagress reached the bed of Harry and Meyer and grasping them in his arms, made his way back to the window. He handed both children to the firemen on the ladder, who found that they were both dead.

Elsie aged three years, was next handed out to the firemen on the ladder. Mrs. Tagress was also taken out by the firemen, assisted by the father. Two other daughters, Goldie, aged 18 years, and Ray, aged 16 years, were next taken out.

The father then fell on the floor near the window overcome by smoke. He was taken out by several firemen and carried to the residence of a neighbor.

MEMBERS WIN POINT.

Pennsylvania Royal Arcanum Joins in Protest Against Rates.

Harrisburg, July 26.—The campaign of the Pennsylvania councils of the Royal Arcanum for a repeal of the law passed by the supreme council at Atlantic City recently increasing the insurance rates, has been successful as far as this state is concerned, according to the statement of Frank B. Wickersham, grand regent of the Pennsylvania jurisdiction.

Mr Wickersham has received petitions from four of the supreme representatives of Pennsylvania to be submitted to the supreme regent, calling for a meeting of the supreme council to reconsider the passage of the law, and he is assured that the other three supreme representatives will send similar petitions.

It is required that seven states and 39 supreme representatives petition the supreme regent to make it incumbent upon him to call a special session to take action upon the protest before the law becomes effective in the fall. Several other states have already taken the action that Pennsylvania is now certain to take.

CUTS DAUGHTER'S THROAT.

Williamsport Italian Murders Girl He Had Wronged.

Williamsport, Pa., July 26.—James Salerno, an Italian who is already under $1,000 bail to answer several serious charges, cut the throat of his 15-year-old stepdaughter, Elizabeth Carney. The girl died a few hours later in a hospital. Salerno was captured later in the day in a cornfield in South Williamsport.

A few days ago the girl had Salerno arrested on a serious charge. After his release on bail she and her mother moved into another house. Salerno gained entrance to the girl's room through a window and made a vicious attack upon her. Her screams awoke the mother and Salerno tried to shoot her. He was scared away and the girl was hurried to a hospital. After his arrest he confessed to cutting the girl's throat.

PREPARES TO RESIST MOB.

Sheriff at Waynesburg Warned of Proposed Lynching.

Waynesburg, Pa., July 26.—The sheriff of this county has put on additional guards at the county jail in Waynesburg in order to frustrate an expected attempt to lynch a prisoner, John Straight of Alleppo township, who is charged with outraging and attempting to murder his little daughter, who is now in a Wheeling hospital.

A deputy sheriff received an anonymous letter advising that no preparations be made to resist the mob which it was announced would move on the jail this week. Of course, the sheriff's only response was to take every precaution to secure the safety of the prisoner.

Creates Scene on the Scaffold.

Brookville, Pa., July 26.—Francesco Cefoli was executed here at 10 a. m. On the way to the scaffold Cefoli created quite a scene. He raved, declaring himself innocent, and it was only by exertion that he was placed on the trap. Cefoli's crime was the killing of Pasquale Pillegrine at Sykesville on September 24, 1904.

Delmar Bookies Arrested.

St. Louis, July 26.—Proceeding on instructions issued to the police by Governor Folk to see that there be no violation of the anti-pool selling law at Delmar race track, about 100 policemen marched into Delmar track. Eleven arrests were made.

BAD MEN BREAK JAIL

Five Men Escape From Prison at Coshocton at Fifth Attempt.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THEIR TRAIL

Two Are Men With Long Criminal Records—Sheriff and Posse, Assisted by Citizens, Unable So Far to Recapture Single One.

Coshocton, O., July 26.—Five desperate prisoners have escaped from jail here. Sheriff Brown and a force of deputies, with a posse of citizens, are pursuing the men. Bloodhounds will be put on the trail.

The only man left in the county jail is Ben Dickerson, accused of the murder of Mrs. Simon Hughes of Cooperdale. Dickerson had opportunity to escape, but seemingly did not care to do so. The men had made four previous attempts to escape, each one having been thwarted. The fourth attempt was made about a week ago, when the men set fire to the jail.

The men who escaped are: "Red" Haughlan, Zanesville, highway robbery; Mike Gorman, alias Prigley, Youngstown, highway robbery; John Blackmore, alias Blackmar, said to be an escaped convict from the Indiana state penitentiary, robbery of railroad cars; "Punch" Wylan, highway robbery; Adam Totter, highway robbery.

It is believed the men were armed. Two are known to be members of an upper Ohio river gang of desperadoes with long criminal records. It is believed that they will not hesitate to give battle once they are cornered.

One of their attempts to escape from jail was to have been made with dynamite, but the sheriff frustrated it. It is believed one of the men picked the lock on his cell and then broke the locks on the other doors, liberating the other prisoners. They then made a hole in the roof, which they reached by following an air chute.

AMERICAN IN GERMAN JAIL.

After 31 Years Absence He Is Arrested for Evading Army Duty.

Cleveland, July 26.—After living for 31 years in the United States, August Pfaff, a well known resident of this city, has been arrested by the German authorities while on a visit to his native town, Haeckling, Germany. This information comes in a letter to a son.

When Pfaff was 16 years old he came to this country, going to Cincinnati. Three years later he returned to Germany and was impressed into the army. After three months service he escaped and returned to Cincinnati, coming afterwards to Cleveland, where he has resided since. He has made two previous trips to his native town without detection. The letter stated that he has been in jail for two weeks and would probably remain imprisoned for some time, although he hoped eventually to be released on payment of a fine.

Cincinnati, July 26.—Dr. Carl Poller, German consul in this city states that as there is no evidence that Pfaff was ever naturalized as a citizen of the United States he will have to serve whatever sentence the German government may impose on him for his failure to do military duty.

Letter Not From Holzman.

Cincinnati, July 26.—Ross Holzman of the bankrupt firm of Holzman & Co., brokers, is not shown to be in Panama, notwithstanding that a letter postmarked Canal Zone, addressed to his former stenographer, fell into other hands here. The letter reached the proper person and when opened, proved not to be from Holzman. His location is unknown.

Deadlock Still Unbroken.

Zanesville, O., July 26.—Balloting for more than 30 hours, after the 1168th ballot, adjournment was taken by the Republican senatorial convention at New Lexington to reconvene at Olentangy park, Columbus, on August 8. Delegations from the respective counties still stand by their candidates and a deadlock still continues.

Boy Fires Father's Barn.

Zanesville, O., July 26.—The large barn of S. E. Robinett has burned to the ground. His five-year-old son Herman set fire to the straw "just to see it burn," as he afterward said. Ever since the fireworks display of the Fourth of July the boy has wanted "more fireworks."

Wrecked Yacht Found on Beach.

Ashtabula, O., July 26.—A 17 foot sailing yacht named Naomi, wholly dismantled, was discovered by the life saving patrol and pulled out onto the beach near this harbor. The Naomi is not known in Cleveland, and it is believed here that she was from Buffalo.

Secretary Wilson Better.

Washington, July 26.—Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, who was taken ill with an attack of acute indigestion, has almost entirely recovered.

MITCHELL SENTENCED.

United States Senator Given Six Months and $1,000 Fine.

Portland, Ore., July 26.—United States Senator Mitchell has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Multnomah county jail and to pay a fine of $1,000 by Federal Judge De Haven.

In pronouncing sentence upon the aged United States Senator, Judge De Haven said: "The statute under which the indictment was found provides that the offense shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than two years or by a fine of not more than $10,000. It also renders the defendant incapable of again holding any office of trust or profit in the United States. As I construe the language of the statute, the punishment must be both fine and imprisonment, but the court is given great latitude in fixing the amount of fine or imprisonment. The court may make the punishment merely nominal. I have given consideration to the age of the defendant which may be taken into account in mitigation of punishment and the further fact that he is forever hereafter disqualified from holding any office."

SAVES MOTHER AND SISTER AT SACRIFICE OF LIFE

New York, July 26.—Nathan Neuman, aged 20, sacrificed his life to save his mother and sister from the flames that destroyed the house in which he lived in Brooklyn. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin, and the 58 persons who resided in the building had narrow escapes. Neuman pushed his sister and mother through the scuttle on the roof, but before he could get out himself the flames had enveloped him.

Registered Letter Thief Caught.

New York, July 26.—A search of months for a registered letter thief in Norway and Sweden has ended in New York, with the arrest of John J. Callahan, chief clerk of the foreign branch of the general postoffice. The chief clerk, who has been in the service 13 years, was charged with abstracting money from foreign registered letters.

Bigler Johnson Hanged.

Towanda, Pa., July 26.—Bigler Johnson was hanged here for the murder of his wife Margaret Johnson, from whom he had separated, and her niece, Annie Benjamin, aged 10 years, on September 18, 1904.

Emperor William Visits Sweden.

Wisby, Sweden, July 26.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern with Emperor William on board has arrived here.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Per	Club	W.	L.	Per
New York	62	25	.713	Cincinnati	46	42	.523
Pittsburg	57	31	.635	St. Louis	32	57	.360
Chicago	52	36	.591	Boston	20	58	.333
Phila	49	37	.570	Brooklyn	25	61	.291

National Tuesday—New York 7, Cincinnati 2; Pittsburg 7, Boston 0; Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1; St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 3.

American League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Per	Club	W.	L.	Per
Cleveland	52	41	.559	Boston	47	41	.534
Chicago	48	42	.533	New York	47	41	.534
Phila	48	43	.527	St. Louis	31	52	.373
Detroit	42	46	.477	Washington	27	55	.329

American Tuesday—Philadelphia 8, Chicago 2; Washington 9, Cleveland 0; New York 10, St. Louis 4.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, July 25.—Conflicting reports as to the amount of damage by black rust caused a see-saw market in wheat here today. The close was weak, with September down ⅜@½. Corn is off ⅛@¼. Oats show a loss of ⅝@¾. Closing quotations: Wheat, September, 86⅞@87; corn, September, 54⅜@½; oats, September, 28⅞.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JULY 25.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 63½@64; high mixed, 62½@62½; yellow ear, 63½@64.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37¾@38; No. 3, 36½@37; No. 4, 36@36½.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13.25@13.50; No. 2, $12@12.25; No. 1 clover, $10.25@10.75; No. 1 mixed, $10.25@10.75.

Eggs—Selected, 19@19½.

Butter—Prints, 23@23½; tubs, 22½23; dairy, 14@15.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10¾@11; Ohio cream, 10½@11; limberger new, 12½@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.25@5.50; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.25@3.75; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.50@4; choice milch cows, $30@45; medium to good milch cows, $15@25; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $3.25@3.60; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.75@4; feed steers, common to good quality, $3.25@3.75; fair to choice stockers, $2.25@3.25.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $6.75@7.50; veals, fair to good, $5.25@6.50; heavy and thin calves, $3.50@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $6.10@6.15; medium weights, $6.30@6.35; best heavy yorkers, $6.30; good light yorkers, $6.35@6.40; pigs, good to prime, $6.10@6.30.

Sheep—Prime wethers, $5@5.15; good to choice mixed, $4.65@4.80; fair to good mixed, $4.15@4.45; culls and common, $3.15@3.40; elipped lambs, $5@5; spring lambs, $6.50@7.

THE STATE FAIR AT COLUMBUS IS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

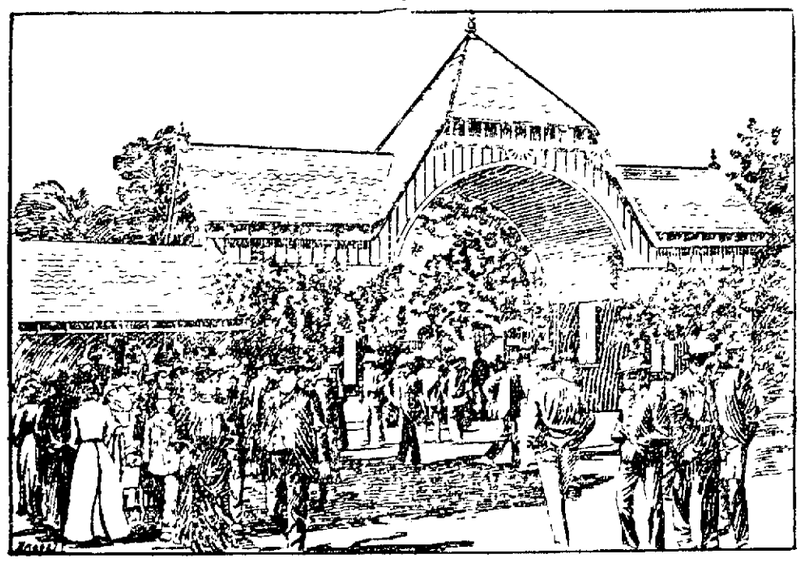
IT IS THE CULMINATION OF YEARS OF EFFORT

The Forthcoming Exhibition To Open In All Its Grandeur and Completeness on Monday Morning, September 4 To Continue Five Full Days.

A Great Number of Feature Attractions and Select Amusements Are Provided For Each Day and the Program Will Be One Round of Interest From Beginning to End—Columbus, a Geographical Center, Easily Accessible From All Points and Low Rates Will Prevail Over All Railway Lines During the Progress of the Fair.

The coming Ohio State Fair and Industrial Exposition, to be held at Columbus, five full days, Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, will be the fifty-fifth annual exhibition held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.

The history of the Ohio State Fair is an example of the energy and thrift of the people of the great Buckeye state. Its growth has been marvelous, advancing as it has during the past twenty-five years from a small, migratory exhibition to a stupendous exposition, representing in well classified and systematized divisions and classes Ohio's valuable resources, both in the agricultural and industrial lines. The permanent park grounds consist of one hundred and fifteen acres of rolling land situated about two and one half miles north of the State Capitol, on which have been erected seventeen substantial exhibition buildings and numerous other structures, including a grand stand

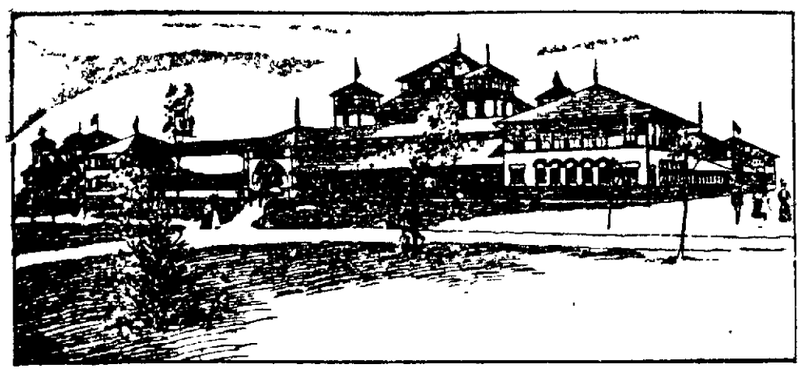


ENTERING THE GATES.

with a seating capacity of ten thousand, an administration headquarters, Grange hall, music pavilions, an emergency hospital, fire department and police headquarters, telephone and telegraph offices, express offices, and buildings for concessionaries, all combining to make a model exposition grounds.

The park feature of the grounds is not surpassed in beauty or arrangement by any pleasure park in the state, as its broad, rolling lawns, studded with rare shrubbery, fragrant flowers and sweet smelling flowering plants, stately forest trees, inviting retreats, and broad, clean, shaded walks leading to the various exhibition buildings and points of interest, make it an ideal spot for nature lovers to congregate and view the beauties of nature embellished by man's art.

Rising in stately grandeur are the seventeen substantial exhibition buildings, in which are gathered the fruits of Ohio's productiveness, to be viewed, admired and compared by the thousands of progressive citizens, who annually attend this grand exposition.



LIVE STOCK BUILDING.

In the northern section of the grounds are located the great live stock buildings, one each for horses, cattle, sheep and swine; while in close proximity is the poultry and pet stock department. These are the most modern exhibition buildings ever constructed, and their general arrangement and equipment have called forth high praise from the leading live stock journals and exhibitors of the country.

Located in the southern section of the grounds, directly opposite one of the main entrances, will be found the machinery department. The exhibition capacity of this department has been greatly augmented, since the exposition of last year, by the erection of two mammoth machinery halls, each 102 x 402 feet, and the department now has a total exhibition space of 164,016 square feet. The new buildings parallel the old power hall, on either side, and were necessitated by the yearly increased demands for exhibition space in this department. The center building is equipped with shafting, and here will be shown shop and farm machinery in actual operation. In the buildings paralleling the power hall will be found agricultural implements and tools, wagons, trucks, bins, pumps, motors, gasoline engines, etc. On the open ground, adjacent to these buildings, on correctly platted plots, will be shown the operative exhibits, such as engines, crushers, threshers, binders, stackers, balers, heavy harvesting devices and road machinery, making in all a machinery exhibit unsurpassed by any state or national exposition.

The poultry and pet stock exhibit is another feature that has outgrown its old quarters and during the past year the State Board of Agriculture has erected an exposition building for this department that combines all the conveniences for the largest and most modern show. It contains uniform, standard coops, arranged in tiers, along broad, clean aisles, through which visitors may pass in viewing the birds, that will be classified according to varieties. The structure, constructed of stone, brick and glass, is of imposing appearance, and covers an area of 14,400 square feet, with accommodations for six thousand birds.

None of the other features that combine to make the exposition educational in every department have been neglected, and the visitor will find separate buildings devoted to fruits and farm products, woman's work, fine arts, merchandise and manufacturing interests.

Aside from the great classified exhibits to be viewed, studied and compared, and the beauties of the park grounds to be admired by all, there will be many forms of special entertainment and free feature attractions of the highest order. Band concerts will be given daily in the halls and at the music pavilions by the leading musical organizations of the state, and music recitals will be daily features in the building devoted to the display of musical instruments.

The lover of horses will enjoy the harness events, three of which are scheduled for each day of the fair. The superb half-mile course will be put in prime condition for record breaking, and with the liberal purses offered, exciting finishes may be expected in each event. To enliven the general occasion the management has contracted for the appearance of eighteen free feature acts; including acts of daring, animal training and performances requiring the greatest skill. Each act will be presented daily positively free to all fair visitors.

A more appropriate place for your outing than a visit to the Ohio State Fair would be hard to select. Here amid the grandeur of the park grounds, the magnificence of the exhibits will afford many lessons of inestimable value, while with the varied attractions and amusements, one may enjoy all the pleasures of a well selected outing.

The management has designated Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4, as Ladies' Free Day, and Friday, Sept. 8, the children of the state will be admitted free to the grounds. Every line of travel will have cheap excursion dates during the entire week, and every citizen who is interested in the progress of our grand state should pay a visit to the Exposition and view her greatness as exemplified in the magnificent exhibits.

The man who persists in planting all small potatoes will get just what he plants.

We always value the strawberry the most just as it takes its departure. No other berry quite takes its place.

The use of salt on the hay will not prevent the green clover from burning up your barn. Some folk think it will.

Queer condition of things in this country—rich soil, but not enough help to harvest the crops, especially in the fruit growing sections.

It is pretty well settled that corn planted on fall plowing will ripen from a week to ten days earlier than when planted on spring plowing.

A farm automobile which will haul the plow and the harrow and also serve as farm power is one of the coming possibilities in the near future.

A few years have entirely changed the appearance of all the vast prairie regions of the west. The groves have destroyed the ocean-like look of these vast plains.

This country could very profitably use 150,000 Chinamen as farm laborers and nobody be hurt. Almost that many could be used in the dairy and fruit business alone.

Some way we can never quite get used to a woman smoking, still there are lots of old ladies who get no end of comfort out of an old cob pipe. Why should they not have the same privileges cheerfully granted the old man?

For the first time in forty years the writer of these notes is so situated this summer that he has no garden of his own, and the having to pay 10 cents for a quart of stale peas or a measly little bunch of beets has made him vow he will never be caught this way again.

Now that the old farm mortgage is no longer hanging over your head and there is besides a nice little balance at the bank there is no better thing to be done than to commence improving the old place. As you will look it over it will be easy to find a score of ways in which it may be done.

The type of corn which will give the best crops is in all probability one which has been raised in your locality for many years, one which has perfectly adapted itself to local conditions. There are many mistakes made in importing seed corn, as only too many farmers have found out to their sorrow.

We hardly know whether it is any worse to sell your neighbor a cow which does not pay her way in your dairy herd or sell her to the local butcher for all your neighbors to have a hand in eating her up. The principal difference is that in the first case you get the cussing, while in the last the butcher gets it.

If you wish to destroy the grove around your homestead and the fruit trees in your orchard, turn the stock loose and let them have the run of grove and orchard. You may charge the death of the trees up to borers, drought or Providence, just as you please, but the truth is that you killed the trees the day you turned the stock in.

It beats all how much annoyance and vexation can be worked up out of the everyday work of life if one is always looking for trouble and bound to find it. And, inverting this statement, it also beats all how a cheerful and hopeful way of looking at life and its work will checkmate trouble and make life worth living. We always feel sorry for that person who is born with the corners of his mouth turned down.

Through all the country there is an awakening interest in securing better roads. The time has come when men no longer figure to see how little work they can give in payment of their road taxes, and in many places a large amount of purely voluntary work is being done on the roads. This is a good sign, for in common with the care given the cemetery and the position accorded to woman the good road indicates the progressive civilization of a community.

There is developing an unusual interest all over the country in nature study as a valuable feature in the public schools. This is a study which invariably greatly interests the young people, for they are eager to learn all about the common, everyday things of life. The study of bird, animal and plant life illustrated, as it may so very easily be, with object lessons, will enthuse the dullest set of scholars to be found anywhere, and a good thing about it is that where tried it results in awakening a greater interest in other and more inviting studies.

If that strawberry bed has given you two crops it is better plowed up.

If the wash of the barnyard is going into the creek, see if it cannot be diverted on to the garden or at least on to the pasture. If it goes to the creek, every summer rain means a money loss.

Any lawn decoration which leaves out the common elderberry and its freak relative, the golden leaved variety, is a mistake. For all the north section nothing finer can be selected than a clump each of these hardy shrubs.

The government crop report for June 1 was favorable for a good crop. Spring wheat was reported 95.9, winter wheat 85.5, oats 92.9, barley 93.7. So far as crop production affects business, it bids fair to be a very prosperous year ahead.

Some of our birds nest very late in the season, some very early. We have found the ground lark's nest with young birds almost fledged when the snow banks were still piled on the roadsides, while the cedar bird and the cuckoo or raincrow were found breeding as late as middle October.

We were talking recently with a prominent citizen of Sydney, Australia, who is in this country for a visit. He tells us that the rabbit is still one of the greatest of pests in that country and that every means so far tried to exterminate it has utterly failed. Tight fencing, with the fence sunk a foot or more in the ground, is the only means of protecting crops.

It is all well enough to talk and write about the simple life, but what is one to do when trains run seventy miles an hour and Sunday papers run up to a hundred pages, every little town with a Chautauqua, the society machine carrying 210 pounds of steam and athletics knocking the classics out at our colleges? The simple life means getting very far away from our modern civilization.

The shrinkage of hay after being in the mow for six months has been determined to be about 20 per cent. Therefore, when you can sell now hay from the field at $4 per ton it is just as well sold as it would be in the winter from the barn at $5, and you are ahead the interest on the value of the hay and the labor of hauling it to the barn. This is for well cured hay. It is oftener much more than this.

The average tramp will not work if he can possibly help it and for this reason is entitled to no aid or sympathy whatever. He is a parasite pure and simple. Society does itself a wrong when it allows sympathy and charity to be extended in any manner to him. The old doctrine that if a man will not work neither shall he eat should be made to apply in the most literal sort of way to this social pest.

We lately passed through a twenty mile strip of country, a prairie valley with 200 foot bluffs hemming it in on either side, as charming a bit of scenery as we have come across in many a day. Still it was a hard proposition from an agricultural standpoint. The crops had been badly washed out by the floods in the valley, while the hills were at best very poor pasture ground. Beautiful landscapes and profitable farming don't mix very well.

There is not less than 20 per cent in favor of keeping high grade stock on the farm over having a scrub herd. We do not mean by this pedigreed animals, but those well bred. This applies to all kinds of domestic animals, horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, chickens. Calling the farm a manufacturing plant, a 20 per cent loss, or extra cost of production, is something well worth investigating. It would be quickly done in any other manufacturing establishment.

We once broke in a team of very heavy draft horses to handle big stone in a quarry, and it was surprising how soon these intelligent animals learned how to pull to the limit of their strength and do it without fret or jerk, and it was interesting to watch them and note how they seemed to understand each other and work together to get the best results. Nine teams out of ten if required to tackle a very heavy load will rush and jerk when they might just as well be trained otherwise.

One trouble is that when a man finds himself the owner of a specially fine brood mare or sow he is quite likely to be tempted to sell it at the extra price others are willing to pay, when his best interests would be conserved by refusing to put a price on such an animal. We recall the case of a man who realized an income of $150 a year for fifteen years from a brood mare which he owned. Inasmuch as the work done by this mare far more than paid for her keep, it is easy to see that it was difficult to place a high enough value upon her.

The agitation over the question of seed corn last spring, which took the form of special seed corn trains sent through much of the corn belt, the object of which was to show the corn growers how a better stand of corn might be secured, was productive of great good, as it particularly emphasized the need of a good stand of corn if a good crop was to be secured. The absolute necessity of securing the seed corn in the fall before the frost has a chance to injure the germ is a thing which is now pretty well understood by all and of itself is the best thing which grew out of the corn campaign.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS.

We have recently received an illustrated catalogue describing a large number of New England farms which are for sale. The surprising thing about them all is the extremely low price at which they can be bought. Half tone pictures of the buildings and improvements on these farms show them to be first class, far better than are found upon the average well kept western farm. There are usually a good orchard, spring water piped to both house and barns, rural mail, telephones, good roads and the very best of markets close by, and yet these farms are offered for sale at prices as low as from $10 to $20 per acre. The explanation of this strange state of things is found in the statement embodied in some of the descriptions, "One hundred and fifty-five acres will keep eight head of stock." This means that the soil is very, very poor—poorer than the sagebrush deserts of the west, where a steer to ten acres is the rule. Still we cannot help believing that there must be a chance for the man with little capital on these places after all. Grant that the land is woefully impoverished, science and patience can restore a part of it anyway. Then there are poultry, fruit and garden truck, which can be made profitable, and, if nothing else, there is the goat, which would soon clean up the brush and weeds and assist in securing a stand of grass. Through much of the west there is the land but little else. There in the east there is everything else but land.

CROP ROTATION.

Most men know that some sort of rotation is good for the land and the crops, and only too often will follow wheat with wheat, corn with corn and the like, but this is not the sort of rotation which insures the best results. A seven year rotation will cover farming for five years, during which time the land will have the rest and renovation connected with the use of a clover crop and a pasture for one year. It does not help the land any to have corn, oats, barley, following each other year after year. Such crops simply take fertility from the soil and put nothing back. Thirty years of this sort of rotation on even the best soil would wear it out, and the available plant food needed by these crops be correspondingly reduced. Here is a good rotation for the good prairie soils of the northwest, and it will apply on the poorer soils of the east as well: First, corn, then wheat, barley or oats, this crop seeded down with clover; next year, clover hay and the plowing under of the second crop; then corn again. This system of rotation will make the land better every year. Timothy may be sown with the clover and an extra year of pasture got in on the foregoing rotation with much advantage, putting the available manure on this pasture. Good crops, we might say big ones, follow this sort of land treatment.

A WALNUT GROVE.

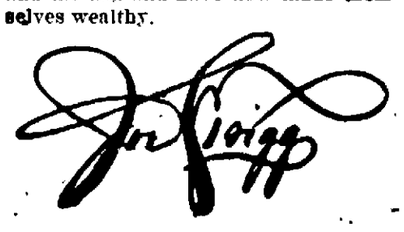
A friend who has planted a large grove of black walnuts, starting the trees from the nuts, wishes to know if it would be better to cultivate the little trees or let them have the shade of the weeds and grass. It would certainly be best to keep these trees well cultivated and free from weeds. As his trees are planted twelve feet apart each way, it would have been well to have planted two rows of corn between each row of trees. In the planting and starting of all kinds of tree life on prairie soils it is absolutely necessary to give them the best of cultivation for a few years. Even the hardy willow will not do well in sod. In this connection another friend wants to know how many years it takes from the planting of the nut of the black walnut until the tree begins to bear. This will depend upon the soil, moisture available and cultivation. If conditions are all favorable it will require about fifteen years.

SHEEP AND COWS.

A reader has half a section of cut off timber land in Minnesota and wants to know what kind of stock to put on it, the care of such stock to be left to a tenant. If the land is dry enough and the tenant could give them proper care and the price were not so high, as at present, it is probable that a flock of sheep would be the most profitable, for we understand that the soil up there is specially adapted to grass, and this land pastured with sheep would be sooner reclaimed fit for the plow by them than with any other kind of stock, save goats. Cows would pay well if they had proper care and a market was available for their product. The trouble is to get a man who will give stock of any sort the required care and attention.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

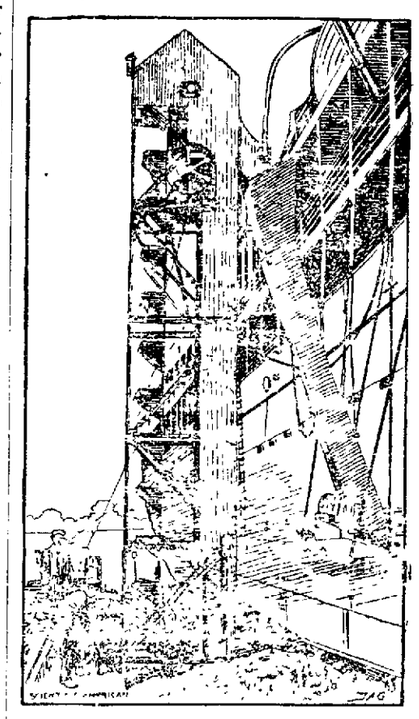
It is not often that the three factors of a big crop, good weather to secure it and big prices for it are in conjunction. The last time when this occurred in the writer's experience was in the year 1877, when wheat yielded up to forty bushels an acre, with a California harvest season to care for it and 90 cents a bushel for it as soon as thrashed. Money was plentiful that fall, and the price of land went kiting. It was the last good crop of wheat ever raised in that section. Next year and the year after thousands of acres of wheat were burned up in the fields, not being worth harvesting. The farmers all stuck to wheat until they became bankrupt and then turned to the cow and the hog and have now made themselves wealthy.



FOR COALING SHIPS.

New Device Which Greatly Facilitates Handling of Fuel.

The Scientific American describes an invention which, it says, appears to have solved the problem of rapidly coaling large steamships. The machine consists of a comparatively light steel frame tower. Within this is an endless articulated steel belt carrying buckets made of the same material. The belt runs over sprockets at each end of the frame. Near the upper end of the tower between the rising and descending chains of buckets is an electric motor, which drives a large spur wheel. The upper belt sprocket is driven from the shaft of the large spur wheel by means of a chain. The supply current for the motor is taken from the dynamos on board the ship, and its speed is regulated by a portable automatic release starting box. The weight of the entire machine is about two tons. Its dimensions are approximately 31 by 3 by 3½ feet. It has twenty-nine buckets, each of which is



COALING MACHINE IN OPERATION.

designed to hold a cubic foot, or about fifty-six pounds, of coal. A crew of six men is required per machine.

The apparatus can be suspended by means of ordinary tackle from either side of a ship or from the pier. Its weight keeps its lower end below the level of the surrounding coal pile, gradually lowering as this is decreased. It can readily be moved in the barge or on the pier by four men. Narrow harbor barges with open loads, carrying about 400 tons of coal, are very well adapted for the use of the apparatus, and thus all available dock space is left free for the handling of cargo.

When run at its highest rate of speed the apparatus can deliver 180 tons of coal per hour. At this rate, however, there is great difficulty in economically feeding the coal, and the usual rate of delivery is about a hundred tons per hour. This rate includes a generous allowance for time lost in moving the machines from bunker port to bunker port and shifting from one barge to another.

As a rule, three or four of the machines are used on each side of the ship. In case of necessity eight machines on each side could be placed, and in this case a vessel of the size of the St. Louis or St. Paul could easily be coaled in ten hours. In the old manner of coaling with steam hoist buckets seven men could handle fifteen tons of coal per hour. The advantage of the new system over the old is too apparent to need comment.

TURBINES FOR BATTLESHIPS

Radical Change Likely In Uncle Sam's New Men-of-war.

It has been believed that there would be no radical changes in the plans for the new triple screw battleships beyond that of making the armament much heavier than has been installed on the ships most recently laid down. Now the navy department experts have taken up the question of equipping the vessels with turbine machinery. It is believed that this installation will give the vessels a speed of twenty-one knots and that it will be possible to have economy in the operation of the machinery at reduced speeds.

The great objection to turbine machinery has been that, while it would answer the purpose of scouts, torpedo boats and other vessels where the highest speed was required, it would not do for vessels proceeding usually at a moderate or cruising speed. It is understood that this objection has been removed and that a type of turbine has been installed on the British ship Amethyst, the reports from which indicate that the turbine mechanism can be operated economically on any vessel of war. If our naval engineers find that this is so it is possible that the next battleships to be designed will include turbine engines.—New York Tribune.

An Automatic Baby Nurse.

An ingenious Swiss mechanic claims to have invented an automatic baby nurse. The apparatus is attached to a cradle. If the baby cries air waves cause specially arranged wires to operate a phonograph which sings a lullaby, while simultaneously clockwork is released which rocks the cradle. When the crying ceases the wire fails to vibrate, and the cradle stops rocking.—Tit-Bits.

Electric Mail Wagons In Paris.

In Paris the postoffice department is now using several electric mail wagons which are designed to transport the mail matter in larger quantities and at a greater speed than the old horse drawn vehicles.

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gulshed From Town Garb.

In the case of the Norfolk jacket and knickerbockers my best advice is to have them of good cut and good material and to wear them at proper times and in proper places—not in town, not at nearby country clubs, not at garden parties, not because you may find yourself "out of town" for a week end visit and not at the more fashionable or popular seashore resorts, but at real country places, in the woods, in the hills, for fishing, for bicycling, for riding (when distinct riding dress is not worth while)—in short, for general knockabout purposes.

Flannel suits will, of course, be as much in vogue this summer as ever, and plain white or white with a narrow line of color bids fair to be more than usually good style for warm weather outing dress at the various country places and clubs.

The coat illustrated is of flannel, thoroughly water shrunk, and comes in a great variety of patterns, white with a slender line of gray and cut in a sin-

FLANNEL COAT.

gle breasted shape that may be considered correct in so far as the style is a model made by one of the fashionable tailors, but not, of course, to the exclusion of other single breasted sack jacket styles.

Perfectly straight cut coats and coats with patched pockets are quite as much in fashion as ever. All are made long, however, and, while it does not matter much, most have the middle vent instead of side vents. There is nothing especial to be said about trousers except to call attention to small buckles on the sides of the band in place of the single buckle behind. This is an excellent idea, not only because the size around the waist can be adjusted exactly, but because the back buckle is unsightly when the coat is off for golf or tennis, while these little buckles are hidden by the belt.—"How" in Vogue.

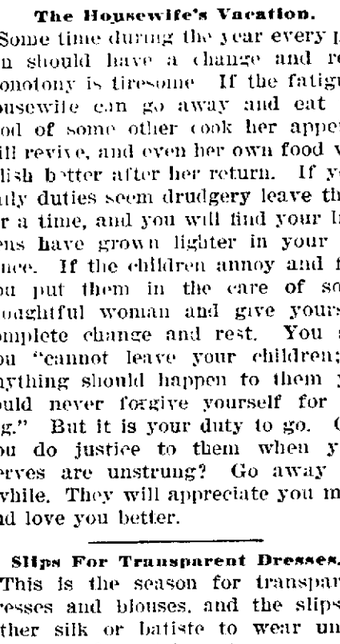
The Housewife's Vacation.

Some time during the year every person should have a change and rest Monotony is tiresome If the fatigued housewife can go away and eat the food of some other cook her appetite will revive, and even her own food will relish better after her return. If your daily duties seem drudgery leave them for a time, and you will find your burdens have grown lighter in your absence. If the children annoy and fret you put them in the care of some thoughtful woman and give yourself complete change and rest. You say you "cannot leave your children; if anything should happen to them you could never forgive yourself for going." But it is your duty to go. Can you do justice to them when your nerves are unstrung? Go away for awhile. They will appreciate you more and love you better.

Slips For Transparent Dresses.

This is the season for transparent dresses and blouses, and the slips in either silk or batiste to wear under them are of great importance.

Two useful shapes are shown here. The bodice is quite plain and tight fitting and may be cut, if desired, with



FOUNDATION FOR THIN GOWNS.

a low neck. It has short puff sleeves, which are of inestimable value in holding out the large sleeves of today's bodices.

The skirt is the simplest possible model and is contrived with one seam up the center front and another up the back only, selvage to selvage, joins being made as necessitated by the width of the material.

Greely Left—Peary to Drink It.

Perhaps the most remarkable bottle of liquor in the world in many respects was exhibited to several members of the Peary Arctic club in New York the other night. It was left in the snows at Fort Conger by the ill fated Greely expedition, and it was unexpectedly produced by Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the club, says the New York Times.

Commander Robert E. Peary, who will again try to find the north pole, found the bottle, which is uncracked and full of ancient yellow Chartreuse, in 1898, where the Greely expedition had left it with other supplies that had to be forsaken. One year later he reached Grinnell Land and left it in a cache addressed "Herbert L. Bridgman." He tied a tendon of a walrus around the middle of the bottle and placed a letter inside the band. This is the letter as preserved by Mr. Bridgman:

Grinnell Land, June, 1899

My Dear Bridgman—Don't think I have found a bar up here or that our repertoire of spirits includes such delicacies as liqueurs and the wherewithal for mixed drinks

When I reached Fort Conger last June I found one bottle of Chartreuse The contents may be good bad or indifferent, but they have lain within 500 miles of the pole for eighteen years and for eighteen times have been colder than I hope you ever will be. PEARY.

The bottle was exhibited at a family party at the Hamilton club, Brooklyn Among those present were Mrs. Bridgman, who has been a worldwide traveler, as well as Mrs. Peary and Mr. Bonsail, one of the survivors of the Greely expedition.

Mr. Bridgman said he would open the bottle when Peary returned from his search for the pole.

PANAMA CANAL LABOR TESTS

Experiments Are to Be Made With Various Nationalities.

In order to test the capacity for work of Italians, Chinese and Japanese and also the contract method of securing and handling laborers the Panama canal commission has decided to import 2,000 men of each nationality for a 500 day contract, subject to renewal, says the Washington Post. Proposals for furnishing these laborers will soon be issued. It is the object of the commission to reduce the amount of this sort of labor as much as possible by the introduction of modern machinery, but it will be necessary to secure several thousand additional workmen

The number of 2,000 was chosen because of being the approximate capacity of one ship at a time. The laborers will be furnished by contractors and will have to be delivered before the 1st of December next. The government will furnish free hospitals and medical attendance, unfurnished quarters, fuel for cooking and water. Under a recent decision of the attorney general laborers will work eight hours a day.

The class of laborers going to the isthmus will not be entitled to enter the United States because of an act of the last congress which made the immigration laws of the United States applicable to persons coming from the canal zone to the United States. All legal questions involved, as well as precautions to be taken to obviate injustice and hardship to laborers hired by contractors, are now under consideration by the legal advisers of the commission.

FAILURE OF A CLEVER RUSE

How Inventive Genius of Telegraph Operator Awakened Whole Town.

The inventive genius of a night operator on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad the other morning aroused and frightened the residents of Hartwell, O., almost wrecked his station, offended an engineer and caused detectives to be detailed whose investigation resulted in a ten day vacation for the operator, says a Cincinnati dispatch.

For three hours after midnight there are no trains, and the operators along the line try to get in a little sleep. The great anxiety is to wake up in time to give the morning flier the "block." Failure to do this would mean suspension.

The Hartwell operator strung a rope between two telegraph poles, many yards below the station, extending them over spools to his desk. On these he hung a coal bucket loaded with rocks. He figured that the train would cut the rope and the rocks fall with a din.

The rope used was too heavy to be cut. The bucket of rocks was jerked out of the operator's window, taking sash and all. It then swung into a residence, crashing the glass in a door and took up its clattering way down the ties.

Half the town was awakened in a fright. The engineer pulled up after eight miles of the din, and, finding a can tied to his pet, No. 210, made a loud and long complaint. Detective Hart, the railroad sleuth, with the battered bucket and frayed rope, located the inventor of the effective alarm.

His Japanese.

A correspondent in Manchuria writes as follows to the Chicago News: "A Russian and a Japanese were found locked in a hand to hand struggle. The Japanese was taken prisoner, and the Russian was found to be severely wounded. The Russian refused to be taken to the ambulance unless the Japanese was taken with him. Together they were put into the same hospital train. The Russian refused to be separated from the Japanese and spent his time looking after him, fanning his head and telling all visitors that he was 'my Japanese.'"

Blouses and Lingerie Hats.

Fashion has decreed that we shall see little of the very transparent lace and lingerie blouses this summer. As one woman remarked, "They have become positively indecent." At the seashore they were useless, as they allowed one's neck and arms to sunburn until one was obliged to give up wearing low necked gowns in the evening. The latest fad is the sleeveless bolero, which is made of either lace or embroidery and is meant to wear over your shirt waists and fancy blouses. It is made and trimmed as elaborately as possible and is used for both morning and afternoon wear. For instance, one of these boleros was made of the finest kind of handkerchief linen, heavily embroidered and trimmed with insertion of real valenciennes lace. It was worn over a linen gown, which was made rather simply, but when worn with this very dressy bolero the costume appeared entirely different. These boleros are to be one of the summer fads.

Colored Embroidery Hats.

Every summer there is something new in shade hats to be worn with muslin dresses and shirt waist suits. This year the very latest is hats made of colored embroideries. They are most attractive and may be very easily made at home by a clever needlewoman. You can get a wire frame with a broad brim and a flat crown and cover it with fine allover embroidery of any color you may choose. It should be laid flat on the crown, but very full on the brim, and the edge of the embroidery should be allowed to hang over. The only trimming necessary is a wreath of flowers or a large bow of ribbon in front.

Blouse and Bloomer Overalls.

A very useful fad which has come to us this summer is a combination blouse and bloomer overalls for small children. It is always a great question in summer how to keep the little ones neat and clean without changing their clothes every time they go out to play These blouse and bloomer overalls are made in one, of either linen, duck, pique or a light summer serge, and they may be slipped over a nice dress and taken off again when the children finished playing They should be made with turnover collars and cuffs and a belt to make them more becoming and of course should be cut very loose and full.

New Chintz Sash Curtains.

Something new for the country house are chintz sash curtains in lieu of net or lace ones They are prettiest when made of bright colored, flowered chintz and edged with narrow lace They are very decorative and cool for the summer, as they do away with the necessity of having any other kind of curtain. They also look extremely pretty from the outside A window draped with these pretty, flowered chintz sash curtains is bound to be most effective. A country house which has just been built in the neighborhood of New York is painted [illegible] shutters. In the [illegible] white sash curtains and window boxes filled with green ferns. This house is considered most artistic, particularly from the outside, and the entire effect is produced by five dollars' worth of chintz. It is needless to say there are no shades as at night the shutters are closed.—New Idea Magazine

For a Softly Fragrant Bath.

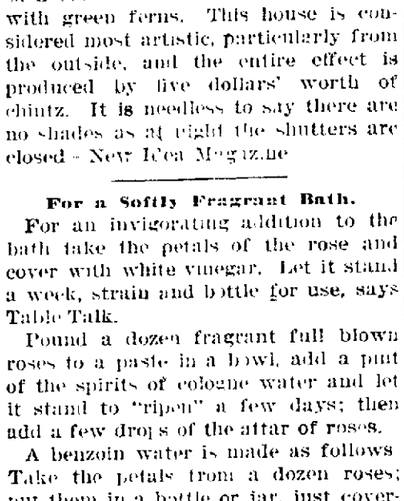
For an invigorating addition to the bath take the petals of the rose and cover with white vinegar. Let it stand a week, strain and bottle for use, says Table Talk.

Pound a dozen fragrant full blown roses to a paste in a bowl, add a pint of the spirits of cologne water and let it stand to "ripen" a few days; then add a few drops of the attar of roses.

A benzoin water is made as follows Take the petals from a dozen roses; put them in a bottle or jar, just covering with soft water. Let them stand a few days and then strain, adding just enough benzoin to make "ye water like unto ye milk." This will give a softly fragrant bath and one that is supposed to whiten the skin.

A Lingerie Set.

Illustrating the many attractive minor features of fashion this season are



HAND EMBROIDERED LINGERIE.

the lingerie sets. The very pretty one shown is of handembroidered fine French cambric in broderie anglaise style.

Green Pea Soup.

Shell one peck of green peas leave out about one pint and boil the rest in three quarts of water until soft enough to strain through a sieve. Then add two ounces of butter an onion finely minced, seasoning to taste and a little thyme and parsley Let boil a few minutes, just long enough to absorb the flavor of the herbs. Strain, return to the fire and add the remainder of the peas and let simmer until tender. Serve very hot.

Spineless.

The announcement that Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, Cal., had developed or was developing a spineless cactus which, if spread throughout the arid regions of the southern United States, would add greatly to the value of stock food and render the fear and damage of drought in those southern cattle regions needless has led to some remarkable results in Hawaii, says a special cable dispatch from Honolulu to the New York Tribune.

The announcement recalled to some of the older inhabitants the fact that in their boyhood a spineless cactus was found in these islands. Strangely enough, however, and curiously confirming Luther Burbank's opinion of its value as a cattle food, the specimens discovered always grew where they were protected from cattle. Not a single cactus was found where the wandering herds had access to it When one of these plants was brought to the cattle, however, they ate it, even to the roots

Sine spineless cactus was thus shown to be a cattle food, and further experiments have proved still more fully the same fact. The result has been that several cattlemen, especially those owning grazing lands subject to droughts have planted thousands of cuttings from these spineless cactus for the purpose of providing forage and drink for their cattle in time of extreme drought, for it must be remembered that the cactus stores moisture and is a source of water for cattle as well as food. In all cases, however, these plantings have been protected from the depredations of cattle by fences and are expected to be used only in times of extreme drought.

Samples of the spineless cactus found in Hawaii have been sent to Mr. Burbank, with all the information about it obtainable. He has replied that this is probably a species which is found in Africa and was brought to Hawaii at some time. It has a longer and thinner leaf, so called, than the prickly cactus and is less juicy and nourishing. Mr. Burbank says that the spineless cactus he is developing will be of the more succulent variety, affording much more valuable cattle food than any of the spineless varieties which have been found in various parts of the world.

The demand for cuttings of the spineless variety found in Hawaii has become extremely great, as the grazers more and more recognize the value of a plant that affords both food and drink during the periods of drought.

CUPID'S BOW A SCYTHE.

Suitors Race In Harvesting to Win a Wisconsin Girl.

By one of the queerest contracts ever recorded Miss Bertha Schmiege, daughter of Jacob Schmiege, one of the wealthiest farmers of the village of Darboy, Wis., will decide which of two suitors she will marry, says a dispatch from Appleton, Wis

For years Henry Leppla and August Heiben have sued for her heart and hand Unable to decide which suitor she preferred, Miss Schmiege called both to her house and made them the following proposition, to which they agreed.

The broad hay and grain fields of Jacob Schmiege are going to ruin because of the lack of farm help to harvesting The acreage will be divided in half, and each young man is to help the girl's father in harvesting one half. With good weather the work can be done in three weeks Both men are to cease their attentions until Thanksgiving, when the man who did his work the quickest and best will be announced as the future husband of Miss Schmiege. The loser must be best man at the wedding Christmas

The Silent Drums In France.

The French minister of war proposes to abolish the drum, says the London Chronicle. This was done by one of his predecessors a quarter of a century ago, but an incident at a theater compelled him to cancel the order. The curtain went up on one of those pieces of fun the French call "revues" and disclosed a scene described as the bowels of the earth. Enter several men in dark military cloaks, carrying mysterious packages and generally comporting themselves like conspirators The packages are opened, and there emerge—drums! The conspirators are drummers, who have descended into the bowels of the earth to enjoy a gentle tattoo on their beloved but forbidden instruments. When the drums broke into a joyous roll, as of captives released, there was a peal of laughter from the audience, and everybody knew the drum was saved That is how they correct the war office in France Perhaps M. Betteaux will have better luck

Homemaking.

Men do not make their homes unhappy because they have genius, but because they have not enough genius. A mind and sentiments of a higher order would render them capable of seeing and feeling all the beauty of domestic ties.—Words worth.

How They Lost Her.

"Why did your cook leave so suddenly?"

"She baked two cakes last Saturday—one for us and one to take to her married sister. When she wasn't looking I exchanged them and took for our own use the one she had intended to give away."—American Queen.

Truths that Strike Home

Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the **bulk** coffee he sells you. How *can* he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—**or with what**—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how *can* you expect purity and uniform quality?

LION COFFEE, the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. For OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes.

LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands.

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(Save the Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

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Try our "Want" columns.

Special Sale of Toothpicks.

To reduce our stock of Toothicks we make the following low prices for this week only:

Japanese Toothpicks .. 10c size, 5c each, 5c size, 3c each or 2 for 5c	
Plain Wood Toothpicks, large box, only.	5c each
Rounded Hardwood Toothpicks at	5c per box
Cinnamon Flavored Toothpicks	5c per box
Quill Toothpicks at	5c per bunch

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905

Certain penalties have been fixed by law to fit certain crimes. It is rather a pity, however, that a man who lets his horse stand all day tied to a hitching post, without food or water, should be able to go his way after paying a paltry fine of $5.

One of The Independent's country correspondents remarked in a recent communication that "automobiles are getting too allfired plenty around here." It is to be hoped that the writer was moved by consideration of life and limb, not by opposition to the development of transportation facilities. Nevertheless, this fling at the machine which has ceased to be what was formerly called the vehicle of plutocrats, will serve as a warning to chauffers who have been speeding carelessly through country neighborhoods. A village street has its rights and if the inhabitants thereof become aroused they might be justified in making it "all fired" unpleasant for an automobile that disregarded them.

More than two-thirds of the ten thousand sewing machines sold in Constantinople in 1903 were of American make, according to the Woman's Home Companion for August. Sewing machines from Germany, England, France and Austria-Hungary sell from forty to sixty per cent cheaper than those from America, but the people prefer the latter even at the higher price. Windmills are used in supplying water, at first, perhaps, to the grounds of the American missions, and then to irrigate their gardens. Around Smyrna in Asia Minor there are more than twelve hundred and fifty foreign made windmills; four-fifths of them are of American manufacture. The annual imports at Smyrna amount to fifteen million dollars. For cotton goods alone the United States receives from four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. American patterns of agricultural implements have been copied by German and Greek manufacturers and made up in inferior "pot metal." Quantities are sent into Turkey at ridiculously low figures. Imitations of American plows are also made by local blacksmiths. Skilled mechanics are discovering the superiority of American patterns over those from other countries, and a gradually increasing demand is evident. American rubber shoes are disposed of readily.

In an article on queer issues in this year's political campaign the Ohio State Journal, of Columbus, says: "When Theodore Roosevelt made honesty fashionable, the Ohio Democrats adopted it as a campaign issue. The Democratic campaign programme is to persuade independent voters to vote Democrats into office as reformers. As a part of this general scheme the Democratic leaders have adopted and made their own the Anti-Saloon League fight against Herrick. This fight, which began with a controversy regarding the effect of certain amendments to the Brannock local option bill, is now being conducted as part of the general attack upon the Republican party. Charges of graft are to be brought against the state administration, though the first one failed to make a sensation. A newspaper which is supporting Pattison announced the 'discovery' that Ohio volunteers had been paid twice for ten days' camp duty before being ordered South. They had, but by special act of congress, and full publicity was given to the episode at the time it occurred. Mayor Johnson is to seek re-election in Cleveland on a reform programme, which has invited Republican attacks upon his disinterestedness as a reformer. In pursuance of the same plan Brant Whitlock, the novelist, is to be made the candidate of a combination of Independents and Democrats for mayor of Toledo to 'redeem' that city. Cincinnati is being hunted over with a microscope to find a promising reformer to be run for its mayor."

THE BARBERTON BANK.

Akron, O., July 26.—The comptroller of the currency has ordered an assessment of one hundred dollars per share on the stockholders of the First National bank of Barberton, which recently went into bankruptcy.

Russian Officials Planning for an Income Tax.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—The ministry of finance is elaborating a scheme for the imposition of additional taxes to the amount of $50,000,000 annually. This will constitute a new departure in Russian taxation, the new taxes being imposed principally on the well-to-do classes. The principle of a tax on incomes, and also on inheritances will be introduced.

M. Kutler, assistant minister of finance, who is elaborating the project, says it will be ready to be placed in force in September. The proceeds of this taxation would be more than sufficient to meet the interest on any indemnity Russia might agree to pay to Japan.

NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT HERE.

Mr. Lewis to Settle the Navarre Greivance.

HADLEY VERSUS THE UNION.

It Will be Heard in the Presence of Distric President Legg and National Vice President Lewis This Afternoon—Indications Point to Early Opening of Local District Mines.

Robert Legg, president of the Massillon district United Mine Workers of America, passed through the city Wednesday on his way to Navarre, where, with National Vice President Lewis, of Bridgeport, O., he will hear the case of Hadley vs. the Navarre local It will be remembered that President Legg sustained Mr. Hadley, a Navarre miner, in a case which the Navarre local brought against him, and in which it was alleged that Hadley entered the mine and performed work during hours not allowed by the local rules. Mr. Hadley was heard at the district convention held last April in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall and President Legg gave it as his opinion that Mr. Hadley had not violated the rules of the Navarre local. This case was appealed to the national officers and the trial will be held at Navarre this afternoon. It is understood, too, that other charges will be brought by the union against Mr. Hadley.

This evening National Vice President Lewis and District President Legg will be in Massillon. President Legg has numerous small grievances throughout the Massillon district to bring to the attention of the national officer, and it is expected that Mr. Lewis will be in this vicinity for the greater part of a week.

Mr. Legg reports that conditions in the Massillon district are improving and that things are evidently shaping for an early opening of the mines. Just at present nearly every mine in the Massillon district is shut down for the summer, and but little work has been going on anywhere in the district. As a result the miners will be pleased to learn of the prediction of an early opening.

COAL EAST OF CITY.

A New Vein Found on the Bowman Farm.

A vein of coal has been found on the Oscar Bowman farm, located on the South Canton road, about two miles east of Massillon. The vein is four feet thick where discovered and is but four or five feet from the surface. The discovery was made a few days ago and one load has been taken from the vein and given a trial. It was found to be of a fair quality and to burn evenly. Further developments will be made.

Although as yet it is difficult to tell what vein this is a part, it is thought to be a part of the No. 6 vein.

DO NOT WANT PICNIC.

Canton-Akron Company Refuse Faith Chapel Rates.

Owing to a disagreement between the officials of the Canton-Akron street railway line and the committee in charge of the Faith Lutheran chapel Sunday school picnic, which was to have been held Saturday of this week, the outing has been indefinitely postponed. The company promised a fifteen-cent round trip to the lake on special cars, but later refused to make this rate.

The same reason is given as the cause for the postponement of another picnic set for August 10 by a local lodge which last season took a big crowd to the lake.

Don't forget the Lutheran Volksfest, August 2, Rock Point, $1.

HORTICULTURISTS.

July Meeting at Home of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hollinger.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES.

Apple Crop Will Only be About Forty Per Cent of Average—Next Meeting Will be Held at the Residence of W. C. Laiblin, in Canton, on Wednesday August 16.

The regular meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society was held at the residence of S. P. Killinger, three miles east of Fulton, on the New Berlin road, on Wednesday, July 19. As carriage after carriage full arrived, the guests were met by Mr. and Mrs. Killinger and daughter with a good, old-fashioned, hearty welcome that opened up the avenues of good cheer and brotherly kindness that made everybody feel happy and glad to be there.

The house is surrounded by a large and beautifully shaded lawn, which would have been a most delightful place to hold the meeting and serve the dinner, and was so planned to be the order of the day, but a rain storm just before dinner drove everybody within doors. Yet withal the fifty or more people who had already arrived enjoyed that most excellent dinner, and they, together with a number of later arrivals, held a pleasant and profitable meeting in the afternoon.

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 o'clock, and in the absence of both President Rockhill and Vice President Hanna, Clayton Holl was chosen to preside at the meeting. W. Bechtel was appointed to solicit membership fees.

Minutes of June meeting read and approved.

J. K. McDowell, who had been appointed essayist for this meeting, was not prepared, and by motion offered by C. L. Lablin was continued as essayist for next meeting.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Orchards.—The committee on orchards had not prepared a written report, but M. Bitzer, chairman of committee, said that from present indications the prospect for fruit should not be rated as high as given in last month's report, especially apples, which were rated at 40 per cent, and thought that peaches were dropping off more than they should at this time of growth. D M. Niswonger differed with Mr. Bitzer and thinks the apple crop will rate above 40 per cent; said on his lot in New Berlin he had a cherry tree very full of cherries, and a plum tree that is loaded down with fruit. C. W. Faust is of the opinion that the per cent of the crop of our standard fruits is growing less every month. Cherries were almost a failure, and plums will be the same. Many trees of seedling peaches are full, but the budded varieties are not. As to apples we need not expect over 25 per cent of Baldwins or late keeping varieties. M. W. Oberlin lately has been in different parts of the county and found cherries very plenty in the northern part, and thinks apples will yield half a crop. J. K. McDowell said this is the time of year when the apples show themselves on the trees, thinks in general the showing is for a small crop and is still decreasing. William Ritterspaugh reported no plums in his orchard of fifty trees. Clayton Holl said that the state report gave out that apples were falling off more than usual at this time of year. In summing up the report we find that fruits will not be plenty. While there are found trees that according to location or variety are full of fruit, many others in close proximity have none. Summer and early fall apples yield quite well, but there will be a shortage of fall and winter apples. The failure of fruits is attributed to the freeze last spring, to the ravages of the rose bug and the extreme wet weather.

On Vineyards.—C. W. Faust reports that the vineyard promises an abundance of fruit, although reports from the lake region say the grape crop will be a failure. M. Bitzer reports his vines unusually full and fruit fine. H. R. Swallen reports not a cluster of grapes on his arbor. Clayton Holl says in general there will be a fair crop of grapes.

On Apples.—Your committee finds the following exhibit of apples: By Clayton Holl one plate of Red Astrachan and one of Early Harvest. S. P. Killinger one plate of Tetofsky, one of Red Astrachan and one of Weaver Sweet; also of last season's growth one plate of Baldwin and one of Ben Davis, which are remarkably fine and well preserved. By J. W. Eggert one plate of Early Harvest. All very fine specimens. Committee, M. Bitzer, G. L. Leeper.

On Flowers.—Mrs. Logan Butler exhibits a large collection of cut flowers. Among the collection are morning primrose, sweet peas, California poppy, nasturtiums petunias, verbenia, five varieties of dahlias. A very creditable display. Mrs. S. O. Eggert exhibits four varieties of dahlias, innocence, carnations, geraniums, hardy pelox, nasturtiums and justicia. Mrs. Leeper, bouquet of sweet peas. Mrs. Killinger, bouquet of nasturtiums. Mrs. Strucken, bouquet of nasturtiums, sweet peas, marguerites, geraniums and phlox. Mrs. Killinger has a small collection of house plants. Among them are begonia, ferns, hydrangae, oxalis and farfugium. Committee, Alfaretta Sayler, Helen C. Meyer.

On Vegetables.—In this exhibit we find a very fine sample of Early Six Weeks potato by S. P. Killinger, and very good sample of Early Ohio by Clayton Holl. Committee, William Ritterspauh, C. E. Lablin.

QUESTION DRAWER.

No. 1. What is the cause of the potato rot? Clayton Holl answered the rot is caused by the weather conditions, that of so much rain followed by extreme heat. C. W. Faust said it is a fungus disease. The top or plant growing fast and being tender will succumb to the rust. Remedy, apply Bordeaux mixture.

No. 2. What is the cause of the scab on the potato, and remedy? C. W. Faust claims that it is caused by a beetle working on the potato in the soil, and the pores will not heal over. H. R. Swallen recommends as a remedy covering the potato well with sulphur before planting.

No. 3. What is the cause of the tomato not setting more fruit? M. W. Oberlin replied too much rain and not enough sunshine. C. W. Faust attributes it to a lack of pollen on account of continued wet weather.

No. 4. What is the result of the leeching of the soil by the frequent rains? C. W. Faust: The frequent rains hinder cultivation closing the pores of the soil, which is a hindrance to the production and perfecting of many crops. Soils should be tilled and worked to leave the soil porous. H. R. Swallen thinks it is not necessary to tile gravely soil, as it is naturally porous.

The Rev. Mr. Myers, of Fulton, was called upon for some remarks and responded with a very pleasing and instructive talk, which was well received and had a healthy effect as it went coursing through the veins of this society. Spoke of the health and strength of body and mind developed by country life, and referred to the boys of the farm who today rank among the foremost men of our nation. Enjoyed the meeting and encouraged its work.

The Rev. Mr. Klotz, of Fulton, was also called upon and responded in an equally happy strain of speech. Said this was the first time he had ever attended a horticultural meeting and enjoyed it very much. Was somewhat surprised at the thoroughness and readiness in which scientific subjects were discussed. Thought the methods of work and knowledge disseminated was to be commended, and worthy of the support of the community.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Revs. Mr. Myers and Klotz for their interest manifested and words of encouragement.

M. W. Oberlin offered a motion that W. B. Shanfelt be chosen as superintendent of the exhibit of this society at the county fair. Motion prevailed and secretary instructed to notify Mr. Shanfelt.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Killinger for their generous hospitality and the cordial manner in which they entertained today.

Renewal of membership, Mrs. Frank Wagoner, Massillon.

Essavist, J. K. McDowell.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of W. C. Laiblin, 1361 Woodland avenue, Canton, on Wednesday, August 16. A cordial invitation is extended to all. To reach Mr. Laiblin's by car take the North Cleveland avenue car, get off at Chance avenue, and it is only a few steps to Mr. Laiblin's residence.

Adjourned.

CLAYTON HOLL, Pres. Pro Tem.
MRS. S. O. EGGERT, Sec.

FELL FROM HIS BUGGY.

Frank Maxheimer Injured in Accident Monday Morning.

Frank Maxheimer, a farmer living west of the city, fell from his buggy near the B. & O. West Tremont street crossing Monday morning and was seriously injured. Maxheimer had been in the city and was driving home. At the B. & O. crossing the buggy tilted to one side and Maxheimer was thrown out on his head and shoulders. He was picked up and carried into Frank Siffert's coal office, near by, and Dr. Maurice Smith was called. A brief examination showed that he was not very badly injured, but several bad looking bumps on his head and bruises on the shoulder needed attention. He was then placed in his buggy and with a companion drove to his home west of the city.

Point Breeze, Chautauqua, Smithville, Ohio, August 5th to 20th. Wm. Jennings Bryan, August 15th. J. B. Eberly, Proprietor and Manager.

It pays to try our want columns

CORNER STONE WILL BE LAID.

New $8,000 U. B. Church to be Dedicated Sunday.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES

Many Out of Town Ministers Will be Present and Will Participate in the Services—The Rev. James Jones Being Congratulated on His Success in Raising the Funds.

All arrangements for the cornerstone laying for the new $8,000 United Brethren church next Sunday have been completed under the direction of the Rev. James Jones. The new structure will be a model of beauty and convenience for the west side congregation and the pastor, who came to this city from Cambridge two years ago, is being congratulated upon his success in raising the funds necessary to complete the edifice.

The programme for Sunday's services, as given out by the pastor Tuesday, is as follows:

MORNING, 10:30.
Singing Hymn No 25 in Otterbein.
Scripture Reading by Rev. J. S. Wandt.
Prayer by Rev. C. F. Thompson
Singing Hymn No. 124, "Come Thou Almighty King."
Prayer by Rev. S. A Corl, D. D.
Anthem, "Lift Up Your Heads"
Preaching at 11 a. m, by Rev. William Clark of Akron.
Singing, No. 7, "Higher Ground."
Free Will Offering.
Singing.
Benediction.

AFTERNOON, 2:00.
Singing, 111, "What a Fellowship"
Prayer by Rev C. W. Recard, of Canton, O
Anthem, "Come Ye Children"
The address will be by Rev. D. W. Sprinkle, D. D, of Akron.
Free Will Offering.
Singing Hymn 121.
Reading Scripture, Psalm 132 and 1 Corinthians 3 2-23.
Prayer by Rev. J. M. Poulton, D. D.
Laying of Corner Stone.
Singing, Hymn 435, "I Love Thy Church, O God."
Benediction.

EVENING, 7:30.
Song 545.
Scripture Reading.
Prayer by Rev. J. M. Poulton, D. D.
Anthem.
Sermon by Rev. J. S. Kindall of Cleveland.
Free Will Offering.
Singing, Hymn 471.
Benediction.

The ministers and their congregations are cordially invited to all of these services and all others.

LABOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Americans are Advised to Keep Away from the Islands.

Washington, July 26.—"Keep away from the Philippines" is the advice that is given to American mechanics and laborers by Victor S. Clark, Ph. D., in an exhaustive discussion of labor conditions in our new possessions which is published by the department of commerce and labor. Dr. Clark does not make this statement on account of the rate of wages, but because of the social conditions of the country.

Dr. Clark has just returned from the Philippines where, in the employ of the government, he made an extensive investigation of the labor situation. He not only discussed the questions involved with government officials and employers, but mingled freely with all classes of laboring men and women. Having a thorough knowledge of the language of the country, he visited the homes and shops and plantations of the Filippinos and listened to the stories of the natives.

He also interviewed frequently American employers and workmen who have gone to the islands since they became part of Uncle Sam's dominion. Some of his interviews with Americans over there are printed in full and do not tend to give the labor conditions of the Philippines a very roseate hue.

Dr Clark maintains that it is a mistake to suppose that even unskilled native labor at the lowest wages is really cheap. The employers, when interviewed, uniformly insisted that the same service cost more when low grade of laborers were employed than it does in America.

"We should prefer Americans even at the highest wages," said one employer to Dr. Clark, "if we could get really good men. The trouble is that Americans who come to the Philippines are the most irresponsible and dissipated class and we have been forced to depend upon Filippinos and Chinese for this reason."

Even American trade unions are quoted as saying that there is no complaint at the wages that are paid first class American workmen. Said a union labor leader, who has visited the Philippines recently:

"I want to emphasize the fact that higher wages are being paid there than at home. It costs more to carry a ton of coal on board a ship in the Philippines than it does to mine it in America. A Filippino is paid more for carrying a ton of coal down the wharf, a the bowels of the earth."

But with all of these inducements of higher wages, Dr. Clark argues the time has not yet arrived when American mechanics and laborers should go to the Philippines. There are, he says, some excellent positions open for expert mechanics and educated laborers who are competent to act as superintendents and foremen. In such positions they will be able to move in a desirable social atmosphere. Under no other conditions, he insists, will even the ordinary mechanic or laborer be satisfied in the Philippines.

The morale of the American workmen suffers in the Philippines. They are not usually men with families. They are thrown into lax social environment, free from the restraints of public opinion, and easily fall victims to the fallacy that the bases of sane and happy existence are different in the tropics from those in the United States.

MEYER'S LAKE CAMPER DRUGGED

Chief Ertle Called to Genoa Wednesday Morning.

HE FOUND MAN UNCONSCIOUS.

Daniel Keefe, a Pittsburg Man Camping at Meyer's Lake, Drove to Massillon With a Woman Companion Who is Supposed to Have Robbed Him.

Chief Ertle was called to Genoa early Wednesday morning to investigate a mysterious case of supposed drugging which is still mystifying the police. When Chief Ertle reached Genoa, in answer to a call from Charles Allen, who lives near the Genoa waiting sation, he found a strange man lying flat upon his back in the small building. The man had every appearance of being dead but a vigorous shaking aroused him, and when he opened his eyes the spectators who had been trying to rouse him for two hours were greatly relieved. Chief Ertle searched him and found a postal card evidently bearing the man's name, Dan Keefe, being a card of introduction to the manager of the Elkhorn club, a Pittsburg camp at Meyer's lake.

Keefe explained that he had hired a rig in Canton Tuesday evening and had driven to Massillon with a woman who gave her name as Guy Lawyer. Upon the return trip the woman had evidently administered a drug of some kind. At midnight the residents in the vicinity of the Genoa waiting room had heard the man and woman wrangling and early Wednesday morning had found the man in a drugged condition in the waiting room.

Keefe was either too confused to give a satisfactory explanation of the affair or did not care for much notoriety in connection with it, as he was anxious to get back to camp, and when Chief Ertle pointed out the nearest way he left at once.

An examination of the man's pockets disclosed the fact that he did not have any money with him. Keefe would not inform his examiners as to whether or not he had any with him the night before, but he probably did, considering the fact that he had hired the rig and was on an outing.

Chief Ertle reported the affair to the Canton police and there may be further investigation and an attempt to locate the mysterious "Guy Lawyer," in spite of the fact that Keefe does not seem to care to have the details of the incident aired.

WANTED to buy veal calves. Massillon prices. W. J. Myers, Sippo, O. Phone 4-496.

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."
J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Loew, in the Segner block, a daughter.

Mrs. Charles C. Bow, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mrs. Frank Siffert, in North East street.

David Texter is home on a furlough from the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Sandusky.

Miss Edith Just, of Canal Dover, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kratz, in West Main street.

The Tuscarawas county teachers' institute will be held at New Philadelphia August 28 to September 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sheldon and George Head, of Canal Fulton, spent Monday in the city visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burd left Tuesday for a two weeks' trip up the lakes. Detroit will be their first stop.

Walter G. Agler, brother of Deputy County Clerk A. W. Agler, is seriously ill at his home in Wilmot with appendicitis.

Beecher H. Hardgrove, of this city, has been awarded the contract for fire escapes for the Beach City school house.

Misses Edith and Theresa Hansen left Tuesday evening on a two weeks' trip to Niagara Falls and down the St. Lawrence.

Miss Jeanette Williams left Tuesday for an extended visit with Miss Lena Stewart, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Stewart, at Ravenna.

Miss Edith Downs, aged 15, of Cadiz, successfully passed the last teachers' examination, but on account of her youth could not be granted a certificate.

A festival will be held at the Cross Roads church on Saturday evening, August 5, under the auspices of the Sunday school Ice cream and other delicacies will be served.

The thirty-sixth annual reunion of the Sherman brigade, the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio V. V. Battalion and McLaughlin's squadron Ohio V. V. cavalry, will be held at Ashland August 29, 30 and 31.

Grand Army day will be celebrated at Idora park, near Youngstown, on Friday, August 18. Dr. A. C. Yengling, of Salem, past department commander of the state, will deliver the address of the day.

The Stark county picnic of the I. O. O. F. has been indefinitely deferred. A meeting of committees from each of the Stark county lodges was held at Canton last week, but arrangements could not be made, and plans for holding the outing August 10 have been cancelled.

The authorities of Wittenberg college at Springfield will comply with the terms of a conditional bequest of Andrew Carnegie, by which a new science hall will be erected there next year. Mr. Carnegie will give $30,000 and the college authorities will raise a like amount for the equipment of the building.

The strike at the Ramsey mines at Dillonvale, which has been on for several weeks, was settled Monday at a conference between the mine operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America. The company agreed to employ the men whose discharge brought on the strike. The mines will resume Thursday.

Through the activity of Postmaster Jamison, Dalton is soon to have an additional rural route. Rural Agent Blackman visited the locality on Saturday for the purpose of learning what the conditions are. Should the facts as he finds them be favorable to the establishment of the service, and be approved by the department, action looking to the establishment of the route will be taken at an early date.

Of the four saloonkeepers arrested Monday and charged with violating the Sunday closing law, three, George Hertle, Victor Srackas and Prince Hawley, pleaded guilty when brought before Justice W. S. Spidle, and one, John Flaim, entered a plea of not guilty. The latter's hearing was set for Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The three who pleaded guilty were fined $25 and costs each.

A proposition to remove Heidelberg university from Tiffin, where it has been located since it first was opened, to a larger city, has been made in connection with the suggested union of the Ohio, Eastern and German, central and interior synods of the Reformed church. If the union is effected, the college will have the support of the consolidated organization. Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton and Chicago have been talked of as possible locations.

The Ohio section of the weather bureau's crop bulletin for the week ending July 24, is as follows: Corn, tobacco, pastures, gardens, seed clover, potatoes and buckwheat growing well; tobacco being topped; oats being harvested, badly lodged, but good crop; rye fair; wheat mostly harvested, yield only fair; some blight and decay in potatoes; haying continues, crop large; apples, pears and plums very poor; peaches poor to fair; grape not general.

Following out their plan to take cases of all violators of the Sunday closing [illegible] into Elyria courts, members rested and filed since last Saturday. All of the cases have been taken before Justice Lord, in Elyria, instead of Mayor King, in Lorain, because the league members claim they could not get justice in the Lorain court. Justice Lord fined each of the saloon men $50 and costs

There has been a persistent rumor current for the past few weeks that the Wheeling shops were seeking another location and would soon leave Norwalk. It was stated by an official of the company today that the report was not based upon a bit of truth and that there was no foundation for such a rumor. The local shops are rushed to their capacity and the Wabash has been putting money into new machinery and improvements for the shops ever since it took charge of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.—Norwalk Herald.

THE DEATH OF MICHAEL YOUNG.

Aged Resident Passed Away Wednesday Noon.

A WELL KNOWN SHOEMAKER.

The Deceased Had Lived a Retired Life For Fifteen Years—Lawrence J. McGreal Died at the Family Home in Cherry Street—Funeral Announcements Not Made.

Michael Young, aged 83 years, one of the oldest residents of the city and a former well known shoemaker, died at the family home, 342 South East street, at 12:30 o'clock Wednesday of the infirmities of old age. He had been in feeble health for several years but had been able to be out of doors and perform light work about the yard and garden until the last few days. Mr. Young came to Massillon when a young man and followed the shoemaker's trade for many years. Later in life he was proprietor of a shoe store at 29 East Main street in the room now occupied by William Wagoner. For the last fifteen years he had lived a retired life and during recent years made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Ida Murphy. The deceased is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Murphy and Miss Flora Stelling Young, and two sons, William Young, of Chicago, and Charles Young, of this city. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

LAWRENCE J. McGREAL.

Lawrence J. McGreal, aged 34 years, died of consumption at the family home, 52 West Cherry street, at 12 o'clock Wednesday. Mr. McGreal had been in failing health for one year. He was formerly employed in the local plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. The deceased is survived by his wife and three small children. The funeral arrangements have not yet been announced.

A SENASTIONAL STORY.

Carl F. Miller, Left a Fortune Under Peculiar Conditions.

A dispatch from Pittsburg contains a sensational story regarding Carl F. Miller, formerly of Massillon. This is the story: "Miss Anna M. Gunning, who died on July 18, at her home in Forbes street, Pittsburg, at the age of 55 years, leaves the greater part of her estate, valued at $500,000, to Carl F. Miller, a well known business man of this city, whose home is in Wilkinsburg, on condition that he gets a divorce from his present wife, or that his wife dies. Otherwise, he gets nothing. Miller was a former sweetheart of Miss Gunning, but threw her over for the purpose of marrying his present wife. Miss Gunning never married and never forgave. In her will, after making a number of bequests amounting to $48,000, she says: 'The income of the balance is to be given to Carl F. Miller provided he is not living with the woman he married in 1899, one Jane Wilson. Should she die or he be divorced from her, that is, finally divorced, he is to receive absolutely one-half of the principal, and the interest on the other half as long as he lives. If he marries again he can, by will, leave all to his second wife and children.'"

Ocean Outing
Good as a Sea Voyage;
Special Excursion
Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Thursday, August 17th. $13.50 round trip to Atlantic City, Cape May and seven other seaside resorts from Massillon, O. Information about special attractions of each may be ascertained from F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Massillon, O.

Very cheap excursion rates on Sundays. Consult agents B. & O. Ry.

Try The Independent exchange column, it will get you any kind of a trade; 25 cents for three days.

WM. JOHNSTON DROPPED DEAD.

Sudden Demise at His Farm West of Massillon.

A RESIDENT OF THE CITY.

Mr. Johnston Was in the Act of Paying a Number of Threshermen When he Dropped to the Ground Without Uttering a Word of Pain or Distress.

William Johnston, aged about 55 years, a well known resident of the city, living at 155 East Main street, dropped dead at noon while paying a number of threshermen at his farm about two miles west of the city. The fatal summons came without warning as Mr. Johnston was standing in the midst of the crowd. He had paid a number of the men and was standing with purse in one hand and paper and pencil in the other talking to the men when he fell backwards without uttering a word.

He was instantly picked up and efforts made to revive him and Dr. J. F. Gardner, of West Brookfield, who was summoned, arrived within a very short time but found that death had taken place. Mr. Johnston had been in failing health for one year, although his affliction was not deemed serious except at rare intervals. Last winter he suffered a severe attack of rheumatism of the heart and since that time has had recurrent attacks of the affliction in a mild form. He remarked a few days ago to a friend that he was suffering from another light attack and felt some worry over his condition. This seemed to pass away during the past two days and Tuesday morning Mr. Johnston and his two sons, Fenton and John, started from the city at 9:30 o'clock to the farm.

The three walked to the west side and there boarded a West Brookfield car, leaving the car at the terminal point and walking to the farm. Henry Friend and a number of men had completed threshing and soon after Mr. Johnston's arrival he began paying off the men. He had nearly completed this when he dropped over dead.

The news was conveyed to the family and friends immediately and relatives went to the farm and brought the children home. S. Higerd & Company was called and brought the body to the late home in an ambulance.

Mr. Johnston was born near Beach City and had spent the greater part of his life in Stark county, although he was at one time a resident of New York. The deceased is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Jennie K. Dangler, of this city; two sons, Fenton and John Johnston, and two sisters, living in Canton, the Misses Mary and Elizabeth Johnston.

The time of the funeral has not been announced. It is thought the services will be held from the late home Thursday.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

The Foundation Will Probably be Built This Fall.

Secretary J. C. Haring of the board of trustees of the city hospital, which has been donated by J. F. Pocock, received word Tuesday from the architect in Cleveland, who is making the plans, that he has been delayed somewhat in completing them because of a redrawing made necessary because of change of plans in the heating apparatus. The architect had hoped to have the complete plans in the hands of the trustees three weeks ago.

The trustees intended to have work begun at once and to have at least a part of the building under roof this fall. Should there be an extended delay in completing the plans the trustees will at least build the foundations this fall. However, they hope to be able to erect a good part of the main building before unfavorable weather stops operations.

WILL SAIL TODAY.

Russian Peace Commission Now on the Way.

Paris, July 26.—M. Witte, Professor DeMartins and a number of officials making up the Russian peace plenipotentiary party, left this morning for Cherbourg, where they will sail for New York on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse this evening. The vessel is crowded with homeward bound Americans and many American and European journalists are on board.

Excursion Fares to Cedar Point Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Sunday, July 30th, excursion tickets to Cedar Point will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines at $1.25 round trip from Massillon, good going on Special Train leaving at 6:45 A. M., Central Time.

DALTON.

Dalton, July 25.—The Rev. H. W. Edwards, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion church of Massillon, is contemplating holding tent meetings in Wertz's field, east of town, on the state road.

The festival at the residence of A. Weiss, Friday evening, was well attended. The proceeds were for the benefit of the M. E. church of this place.

Your correspondent in a conversation with Daniel Hupp, veteran of the civil war, recently, feels disposed to relate to the readers of this paper some incidents experienced by him when serving in the army of the Potomac, which was engaged in many severe conflicts. Mr. Hupp participated in thirty-one skirmishes and battles, including Antietam and Gettysburg. Shortly after the former conflict, Mr. Hupp, while the army was camping, whittled out a cane of white pine, with a dull penknife. It is very artistic and weighs less than one ounce. It is yet in his possession as are many others which he has made in later years. On Memorial day they are exhibited with the Stars and Stripes floating gloriously around them. While on the battlefield at Gettysburg Mr. Hupp's ammunition gave out, and securing the cartridge boxes of those who lay dead and wounded nearby, he fired off sixty rounds without a break. His action was seen by a slightly wounded soldier, who told it to others, and the story was printed in the Monroe county (O.) papers. He was surprised to hear that the incident had been printed and wondered how it was found out, but did not think anything of his actions at the time. The company in which Mr. Hupp enlisted marched for nine weeks at a stretch through dismal swamps, in darkest nights, and over rough highways, barefooted. They were forced to make coffee from the stagnant water which had run into the tracks made by the horses. History cannot tell all nor can it express to a slight degree the extreme hardships the brave boys suffered. Mr. Hupp is now 64 years old and lives at this place. He is confined to his home the greater part of his time, not having been able to get around without the aid of crutches for several years.

Many articles have been appearing in the papers in this neighborhood in regard to the discovery of an old clock. The people in this locality do not know that the clock owned by Daniel Hupp is much older than the one that has been spoken about. The clock was made in 1784 by Chauncey Jerome, at New York. It stands two and one-half feet high, the dial letters being written by hand with crayons. The clock keeps good time, it is claimed, considering its age. The picture of the capitol of the United States (at one time) is painted on the glass below the dial.

The ball game between a team from Orrville and the Lions of this place resulted in a victory for the Dalton team. The score was 7-6, although it is rumored that the Orrville team put up posters at that place that the game resulted 6-6 "and Dalton quit." They do not acknowledge their defeat bravely and they only "made the mistake today to be discovered tomorrow." Canal Fulton defeated the same club, that has no record of ever playing a fair game, on Saturday.

Sunday evening as Warner Ruff, a farm hand, was driving a horse past an automobile the animal turned to one side, one of the front wheels getting fastened in some way with the rub iron. The wheel was damaged badly.

Henry Wetter and Mrs. Lawence Wetter, of Massillon, spent Sunday at M. Schultz's.

day.

Miss Mame McGregor, of Canton, and Harry Hershey, of Cleveland, are visitors here.

WILMOT.

Wilmot, July 25.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Perry Diehl, of Cleveland, was held Sunday morning from the Mennonite church, four miles west of Wilmot. Mrs. Diehl died in Cleveland Thursday and the body was brought to the home of her father, John Freed, three miles west of this place, Saturday. The deceased is survived by her husband and one adopted daughter.

Miss Zingery, housekeeper for Mrs. John Harbaugh, fell down a flight of steps a few days ago and sustained a fracture of her right wrist.

The Wilmot band played at a festival at Winesburg Saturday evening.

JUSTUS.

Justus, July 26.—The farmers are about all done with wheat and hay and are ready for the oats.

Mr. and Mrs. Swone and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Akey were guests of J. B. McFarren on Sunday.

The township Sunday school will have its picnic at the Welty grove.

Mrs. Maxheimer was a guest at the Bert McFarren residence on Monday.

George Kreichbaum and family were the guests at A. O. McFarren's residence on Sunday.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, July 26.—Camp meetings are in progress here under the auspices of the M. E. church. A large tent has been erected in the church yard and large crowds attend the meetings.

In honor of an out of town guest of Mrs. Peter Adams a big fishing party was held on Tuesday on the shores of the Tuscarawas river, south of Navarre. The party was made up of women only.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hinderer, an aged resident of Navarre, is seriously ill at her residence here.

Charles Davis and Clarence Fulton, of New Philadelphia, spent Sunday in Navarre.

NEWMAN.

Newman, July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Ramsey spent Sunday in Massillon, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ramsey.

Miss Lottie Roderick, of Massillon, made her weekly trip to Newman Saturday, where she is engaged in teaching music.

Mrs. Mary Redman and Miss Mary Williams, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with friends in our village.

A. L. Williams left Monday to attend the ten days' session of the annual Ohio Baptist Assembly at Hiawatha park, near Mt. Vernon. His companions will be Dr. R. H. Ralston, of Cleveland, and the Rev. O. E. Hall, of Massillon.

Martin Hardgrove, of Doylestown, made a pleasant call in our village Tuesday while en route to Massillon.

Mrs. Margaret Young returned home Monday from Canton, where she had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. C. Wise, for the past ten days.

The Rowlands family reunion will be held at Meyers' lake on Wednesday, August 2. All are requested to take the 8:30 car at Massillon and be on time for the entire day's proceedings. The annual base ball game between the uncles and nephews will be called at 2:30, so don't fail to be on hand, for this is the only invitation issued.

ELTON.

Elton, July 26.—Farmers are done harvesting. Some threshing is being done.

Miss Bertha Boughman, of Massillon, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Charles Wolf, this week

spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents here.

Joe Brediger begun work this week at the W st Lebanon mine.

Russell McFarren of Mt. Eaton, is staying with his grandparents this week.

MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, July 27.—The Rev. Mr. Graul, the Reformed minister of this place, has returned after a long visit to Indianapolis. His father has returned with him and the latter preached an able sermon on Sunday last in the German language.

Dr. J. P. Penberthy has returned from an interesting trip to the Forest City, where he met a number of his friends of college days.

We are sorry to relate the sudden demise of Charles Graber, whose convalescence made all rejoice to think he would recover. This is the first death occurring in the family of Edward Graber, father of the deceased. The funeral arrangements have not yet been announced.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, July 27.—Farmers have commenced cutting their oats.

William Snavely and John Marshon sent Sunday at Columbus and Westerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Oberlin and family, of Massillon, and Mrs. Harry Hollinger spent Sunday at C. D. Oberlin's residence.

G. R. Snavely took the class of 1899 to Turkeyfoot lake Wednesday.

William and Geneva Graybill, of East Greenville, visited at George Watts' residence Sunday.

Mrs. Edward Fiscus spent Sunday evening with Mrs. J. L. Rudy.

There will be services at the Crystal Springs Tabernacle next Sunday evening, conducted by the Rev. S. E. Neikirk, of Wooster.

Mrs. Charles Herbst spent Sunday with her parents.

An ice cream festival will be held at the Tabernacle Thursday evening, August 3.

Quite a number of our people went with the East Greenville Sunday school to Meyer's lake Saturday.

The Rev. Mr. Steele, of Tiffin, is visiting his family at this place.

Miss Bessie Heims and Miss Nellie Smith spent Sunday evening with Miss Nellie Snavely.

Do you want to exchange a bicycle for something else you may want? Try The Independent exchange column; three times for a quarter.

HAWVER,
Jeweler
and
Optician,
17 S. Erie St.

Big Bargains all over the store.

THE Bee Hive

Don't Miss this Money-Saving Sale.

The Great 15 Days

Mid-Summer Clearance

Sale

Opened Thursday Morning

Call Early and Secure Some of the

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED

During This Sale.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Inspiring Bravery of Japanese on a Sinking Cruiser.

SANG WHILE AWAITING DEATH

All Lights Went Out When Vessel Struck a Mine at Night In Raging Snowstorm, but Heroes Stood Calm, Singing the National Anthem and Cheering Their Emperor—Hundreds Perished.

The story of the loss of the Japanese cruiser Takasago in December last and recently made public is a military classic, says a Tokyo dispatch. After the Takasago struck a mine and began to sink the crew assembled in perfect order on the upper deck, there to await battle with a stormy sea and death. Captain Ishibashi ordered every man to use a life belt and directed that no one jump overboard until the ship actually sank. The crew then joined in singing the national anthem and cheering the emperor. Lastly, they sang the Japanese song, "Gallant Sailors," their 500 voices ringing out above the storm.

After that as a relaxation the men were allowed to smoke, and thus they went, the vast majority of them, calmly to their deaths. Of 500 men who went down with the Takasago only 135 were rescued.

An officer who was aboard gives the following account of the disaster and the remarkable coolness and bravery of the crew:

"The Takasago, fresh from the Kure dockyard, where she had been undergoing repairs, steamed straight to the mouth of the Pechili gulf at the beginning of December, and on Dec. 11 she was ordered to wait for a collier at a point off Port Arthur. The collier, however, did not put in an appearance, due to the rough weather.

"On the 12th the sea was still high, and there were no signs of the collier. During the day the cruiser drifted with the waves and at night cruised slowly at the entrance of the Pechili gulf. She was not accompanied by any other vessel. At 9 p. m. half of the crew were allowed to take a recess, and the men lay down upon the decks in their uniforms.

"It was an intensely cold night, with a gale and snow. At two minutes past midnight, when at a point twenty-five nautical miles south of Port Arthur and on the eastern side of the Miaotao islands, she struck a mine on her larboard and a terrible explosion occurred, the sea leaping high above the ship. The crew took up their emergency positions.

"The mine had made a breech about six feet in diameter in the middle of the water line on the port side. The water rushed in with tremendous force, and the ship listed to port. Captain Ishibashi was on the bridge and Commander Nakayama beside him.

"The crew worked hard, but in vain, to stop the inrush of the water. To right the vessel coal and other heavy articles on the port side were thrown overboard, but the ship continued to list more heavily. There was no vessel in sight, so that the fate of the ship and of the crew seemed sealed.

"Fifteen minutes after striking the mine all the electric lights were suddenly extinguished and everything was enveloped in darkness, with the exception of a light on the bridge and the glare of the rockets telling the disaster. Owing to the list the starboard boats could not be launched, with the exception of one. Of those on the port side a steam launch was destroyed, and only a cutter and one boat were available.

"Captain Ishibashi, on the fore bridge, addressed the crew, 500 in number, who had assembled on the upper deck, saying that every one on board should equip himself with a life belt. He continued: 'No one must leave the ship until she sinks. We will together share the fate of the vessel.' After the speech there was solemn silence. At 1 a. m. the crew sang the national anthem. Then, at the instance of Captain Ishibashi, rousing banzais were shouted for the emperor, the empire and the navy. The crew then sang 'Gallant Sailors,' after which they lighted their pipes.

"Owing to the list the captain and others assembled on the bridges and in the masts and netting and waited for the hour of sinking. The waves rose higher and the snow fell thicker. At 1:10 a. m. the vessel suddenly increased her list, and after once dipping her masts into the waves raised herself slightly and then plunged to the bottom. Captain Ishibashi and all the crew were thrown into the sea.

"The warship Otowa had meantime, though unknown to the gallant men of the Takasago, been hurrying to the rescue. She stopped at a distance of 300 meters from the scene of the disaster, illumined the water with all her searchlights and dispatched three boats to the rescue. At sight of the Otowa the men, who had resigned themselves to death, raised cries for help, thus increasing the sadness of the scene.

"Despite the efforts of the boats only 133 persons, including Captain Ishibashi, were saved, more than 361 being lost, including Commander Nakayama. A number of men also died from exposure after being picked up."

Railway Depot's Short Side.

The Eismeer station on the railway that is being built up the Jungfrau mountain in Switzerland is to be opened on Aug. 1. It is 3,155 meters above sea level. It is expected that the summit station (4,167 meters) will be reached in 1910. From the Eismeer the ascent on foot requires ten hours

Famous Explorer Married an Indian Girl—Granddaughter Discovered

Congressman Joseph Dixon of Montana at his home in Missoula has obtained what he regards as indisputable proofs that the famous explorer William Clark was married to an Indian woman of the Nez Perce country while making his way across the continent to the Pacific 100 years ago, says a Helena (Mont.) dispatch. This was brought to Congressman Dixon by Mary Clark, granddaughter of William Clark. Mc Clark, son of the explorer, was killed in a fight with the soldiers of General Miles in the Bear Paw mountains on Snake creek in the fall of 1877.

It was between May and September in 1805 that Captain Clark gained his Indian sweetheart. The Nez Perce Indians treated the exploring party very kindly and a stop of some time was made among them, while the party was preparing to descend the great divide.

The Indian bride accompanied the explorer to the coast, learning to speak English, and returned with him to her own country, where her son was born. The white man went on and the Indian maiden remained with her people and her child. "Mc Clark," the son of "Ta Lee," as the Indians called him, learned English from his mother.

He was known to many old time Montanans, among them being Judge Hiram Knowles and Judge F. H. Woody. The granddaughter still has a trace of the Clark red hair, hers being sandy. The people of Missoula are making up a purse and will send Mary Clark, the granddaughter, now fifty years old, and her children to the Lewis and Clark fair at Portland.

VACATION PROPOSITION.

How It Is Regarded In the East and the West.

Those who seek a token of the difference in social conditions as they exist in the eastern and western sections of the United States will find it well expressed in the customs which prevail in each during the summer months, says Harper's Weekly. In a word, the east considers summer as a vacation period. The west accepts it largely as one of the four seasons, differing from the other three only in its degree of heat. Such a thing as "going away for two or three weeks," the joyous announcement of the New Yorker, for instance, has little echo in a western office, although there are indications that the custom of granting a holiday in summer is gradually creeping westward.

The scope of the vacation proposition is very wide in the east, in New York. From president down to office boy every employee of a business establishment looks forward to a vacation. The president takes it. The office boy expects it and gets it. Whether the period be accorded as a reward or as an acknowledgment of a necessity is debatable.

Saturday in the east has long been considered a "half day," and little by little it is passing entirely as a business day, especially in summer. But the west continues to work from spring to spring, with short vacations for a few days only and none for the great army of workers. In England the idea has still another quirk. There domestic servants exact a vacation every year. This is coming to be the custom in New York.

PREACHING BY COLORS.

British Clergyman's Device to Prevent Long Sermons.

The Rev. Forbes E. Winslow, a British clergyman, has invented a "stop orator" which he claims will be efficacious in stopping too discursive preachers and speakers, says a special cable dispatch from London to the Philadelphia North American.

It is an ordinary clock, but instead of the usual dial there is a movable one, divided into six compartments of ten minutes each, which are colored consecutively white, green, red, blue, yellow and black.

Over this movable dial is a stationary one with a triangular slit, through which the passage of the colors can be seen.

The speaker decides how long he will speak and impresses on his mind what color will represent his limit. He starts by the clock at white when he begins to speak, and when his color begins to disappear, if he is a wise man he does the same.

Telephones on Barbers' Chairs.

Telephones on barbers' chairs have become a popular fad in Paterson, N. J., says the New York Times. It started in the barber shop of an office building. There it is possible for a business man while sitting in a chair being shaved to talk with his office and direct his business without interruption. The enterprising barber put in the telephones as an experiment, and he says they are a great help to some of his busy customers.

Britannia to Japan.

After the hundred guns were fired by
Voices and cannon from sea to sea
Ye have welcomed your Star. Ye have cried
our cry.
Ye have conquered even as we.

Tyranny darkened our western light
('Twas a hundred years ago)
When our fathers suffered for the rightful
fight
And struck the all saving blow.

Tyranny grasped at your island throne.
Darkened your dawn with the shadow of fear.
But your signal today has been Nelson's
own.
And his word on your warships won.

Ye have cleansed your eyes of the glorious
dead—
Ye have proved it pure and true.
But your faithful vigil, your scorn of ease—
God grant that we learn them of you!
—Ernest Myers in London Spectator.

Why Trainmen Oppose Control by Government Commission.

P. H. MORRISSEY'S EXPLANATION.

No Mercenary Stand, Says Grand Master of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, For Wage Cutting Would Not Follow Rate Reduction. Discriminations and Alleged Rebates, He Says, Come From Trusts.

P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, discussing at Cleveland, O., with a representative of the New York Globe what he considers the most important matter now before railroad employees, the proposition to regulate railroad rates by a government commission, said:

"The strength of unions has developed in the United States, and particularly that of railroad unions, because of their ability to demonstrate to the railroad officials the soundness of any proposition it may be necessary to present. By care in selection of members and by presenting only proper claims the unions have arrived at a position where the railroad officials respect them the more because they have shown that there is a mutual interest between the railroad management and the unions. It is this mutuality of interest that leads me to depart from our usual custom and discuss this railroad rate regulation, although as a rule I am averse to newspaper controversy.

"Railroad employees cannot expect high wages and reasonable hours unless the railroads are making money. It has been stated that if rates were reduced, and rate regulation means nothing else, the first reduction in expense would be a cut in wages. This is not so, and proper consideration of the situation will prove it. The railroads realize the necessity of employing intelligent, experienced men and of having them satisfied both with their work and with their wages. The result of a cut in wages would be, first, to dissatisfy the employees and make them seek employment elsewhere, and, second, to force the railroad officials to accept in their places men who are inferior both in mechanical work and in judgment, which is a necessity to every man who works on a railroad.

"The railroads would never do this, if for no other reason than because they appreciate that the pecuniary disadvantages which would result from the employment of incompetent help would more than offset the difference between the wages now paid and those which would be paid if a cut were made. So it is not from the viewpoint of immediate personal injury that we are earnest in discussing this matter, but from the viewpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number.

"Those of us who have been in the service ten or twenty years remember the hard times of the railroad wars and the cut rate periods. We, perhaps better than the shipper, were impressed with the disadvantages resulting therefrom. We had to handle defective cars and attempt to move trains with locomotives which needed repairs. At times and on some railroads we went for months with but part of our pay, and we know how disastrous and disorganizing such a situation is.

"In the past ten years we have seen the railroads rebuilt and re-equipped. We have assisted, in fact, I do not think it is too strong to say we have forced better wages for the men and the employment of a better class of men, and during this time the public has not suffered, because rates have not been increased.

"Because railroads have been able to find the money with which to rebuild tracks and buy new cars and locomotives without raising the rate is no argument that if the rates be reduced they will be able to continue to do so. We are in constant touch with and know all the patrons of the railroads. We know the shippers and the travelers, and we know the patrons of the railroads which we serve are satisfied with the present passenger and freight rates. The discriminations which we hear about, the alleged rebates and things of that kind, come principally from the greedy trusts, and we are not overanxious to assist them."

Jeannette Gilder's Cut on Verbs.

Jeannette L. Gilder, editor of the Critic, was at Cleveland, O., a few hours recently on the way to Duluth. In an interview she startled the reporter by dropping as many verbs as possible, says a Cleveland dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. She said:

"Queer thing about Cleveland. Must be rich city. More automobiles than in New York. So many women drive them, the big ones. Cleveland women of more rugged type than New York women. New York women content to amble about in little electric runabouts. No dash, no go. Great difference here. By the bye, what about the poor horse? Once this morning I stitched to a dirt wagon. Only one I saw. Poor, long animal. Sorry for him, honestly."

Japanese on Texas Rice.

Baron Masuda Masukaira, a Japanese nobleman, has been traveling in Texas, which he declares to be a great country for rice. He regards Texas rice as almost on a par with the product of his native country and feels sure that it can be raised there with good profit. The baron is of opinion that in a reasonably short time many Japanese of wealth and standing will become residents of the Lone Star State.

Primrose....sweet... ness... California

...mer School In Chicago.

Every one of the 700 pupils in the Hamline vacation school in Chicago was recently made a stockholder in a little gray house that stands in the shade of a weeping willow on a lot adjoining the school, says the Chicago Tribune.

The house was presented to the school for the purpose of making possible the carrying out by Principal Henry F. Crane of what is regarded by educators as the most novel plan ever devised for the encouragement of the practical study of domestic science and household arts by public school pupils.

As it now stands the abandoned dwelling is an empty shell. Its boarded sides are weather beaten and the shingles are falling from the roof. Inside of the little building stripes of faded wall paper cling to cracking plaster and the doors are swinging on rusty hinges.

The 700 owners of the dwelling are to prepare the house for occupancy, and after it has been thoroughly renovated the 400 girls, enrolled in classes, are to learn practical housekeeping within its walls.

While the boys of the school are repairing fence and walls and roof the girls with scrub brush and broom and dust cloth are to invade the interior and make it clean. And while the boys are painting the house and fence and front steps and trimming the old willow the girls are to design wall paper with which to adorn the bare plastered walls. And while the girls are sewing rag carpet with which to cover the bare floors the boys are to touch up the walls and hang the hand painted paper.

In the manual training department at the school all the furniture is to be manufactured. In the household arts department the girls will make pillowcases and pillow shams, upholster furniture and embroider elaborate designs on table covers.

When the house has been furnished the girls will take lessons in housekeeping. And while they are doing all this the basket weaving department in the school will make baskets for the house and the clay modeling class will manufacture bric-a-brac.

SHARK HUNTING COMPANY.

Hawaiians to Get Oil and Fertilizer by Plundering the Sea.

A company has been formed at Honolulu to hunt sharks on an extensive scale and as a commercial enterprise. Several schooners have been purchased and fitted out with the necessary paraphernalia and appliances for capturing these monsters of the deep, says a special dispatch from Honolulu to the New York Tribune.

The purpose of shark hunting is twofold. One object is to obtain oil from them, the remainder of the shark to be used in the manufacture of fertilizer for the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands. Shiploads of fish offal from the Alaskan salmon canneries are brought to Honolulu every year to be made into fertilizer, and it is believed that the bodies of sharks will supply the same material and at less cost.

The oil is to be sent to China, where there is a great market for it. Some shark oil has been sent to China from Honolulu for many years, but the greatest drawback to the trade was that until now there was no method whereby the strong odor of the shark could be eliminated from the oil. A successful process has at last been discovered by the treatment of the oil with live steam, and a demand has been created for this product which is greater than can at present be supplied.

In the fertilizer works it is estimated that thirty tons of shark a day can be utilized and that this will employ the services of at least three schooners and their crews. The waters of the Hawaiian Islands teem with sharks, and shark hunting is a pastime that appeals to many.

World's Fair at Milan.

An international exhibition of applied sciences and manufactures is to be held in Milan, Italy, in 1906 to celebrate the completion of the Simplon tunnel, says the New York Globe. The exhibition grounds consist of 190 acres at the northwest of the city. The buildings will cover forty-two acres. The scheme is being carried out under government and municipal patronage and is already sure of a large state grant, as well as 3,000,000 francs to be raised by a lottery.

The most conspicuous exhibits have been officially classified as follows: (1) Land transportation, aeronautics, meteorology; (2) sea and river transportation, (3) social economy, (4) decorative art, (5) miscellaneous industries, (6) retrospective transportation exhibits, (7) fisheries and fish culture, (8) agriculture, (9) hygiene, (10) fine arts. The president of the executive commission is Signor C. Mangili.

A Floating Hospital.

The health department of New York will soon be in possession of a luxurious boat intended for a floating hospital. It will be fitted up with everything the sick may require and will carry about 100 patients. In case of an epidemic the number can be doubled without serious crowding. There will be wards for any kind of contagious disease, constructed so as to be isolated when necessary. The boat will cost some $70,000 and is built either for shallow or deep water.

Popular With Japanese.

The Japanese are getting to be very fond of American dried apricots, which they are importing in increasing quantities.

Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

FOR SALE!

THE REMPIS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES

Patd. Feb. 11, 1905

A Good One. Made by

The Rempis & Gallmeyer Foundry Co

60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you

PILES Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio

Try our "Want" Columns.

Other Resorts.

The annual excursion to the seashore via Pennsylvania Lines will be run Thursday, August 17th, a convenient date for leaving business, and when the season at the ocean resort is at its height. For this excursion tickets will be sold to nine of the most popular watering places on the Atlantic Coast, including Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, all on the Jersey Coast; and Rehoboth, Delaware.

The round trip fare to any of the resorts named will be $13 50 from Massillon. Fares from other ticket stations on Pennsylvania Lines will be proportionately low.

Tickets will be good returning within twelve days, permitting more than a week's enjoyable stay at the seashore.

Excursion tickets, including stop-over at Philadelphia on return trip, if deposited with ticket agent at Broad Street Station.

For full particulars about the excursion, special through train service and advance reservation of sleeping car berths, apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Lines Massillon, O.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from $250 to $500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from $200 to $250.

Four lots off Wachter street $150 to $200.

One lot on Clay alley.

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

Do You intend to buy a **Cream Separator?** If so, do not fail to try a DeLaval. Will stand test trial against any other Separator made.

P. J. Hofstatler,

Farmers' Phone 5 on 8. **Dalton, O.**

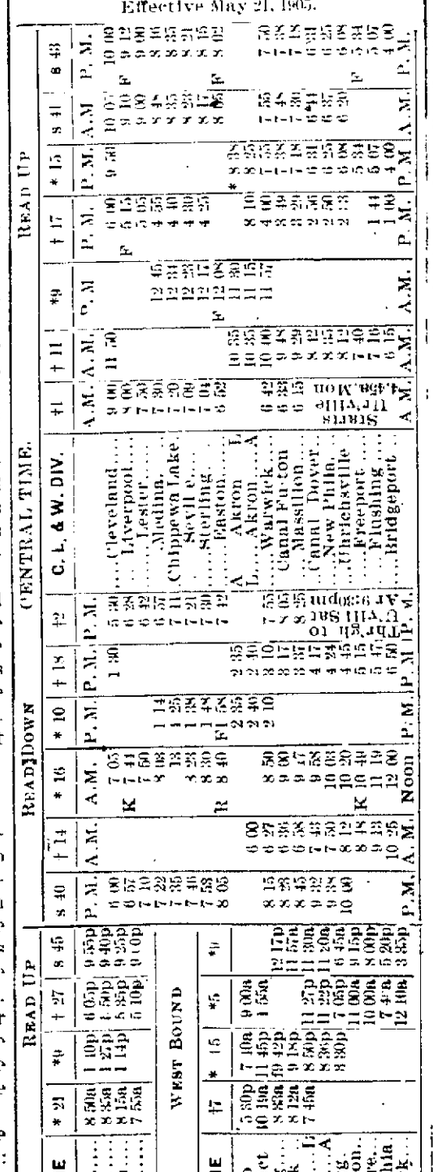
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective May 21, 1905.



READ UP — CENTRAL TIME. — READ DOWN

	* 41	* 15	† 17	* 9	† 11	† 1		† 2	† 18	* 10		† 14		* 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.		P. M.
C. L. & W. DIV.							Cleveland							
							Liverpool							
							Lester							
							Medina							
							Chippewa Lake							
							Seville							
							Sterling							
							Paston							
							Akron							
							Warwick							
							Canal Fulton							
							Massillon							
							Canal Dover							
							New Philadelphia							
							Uhrichsville							
							Freeport							
							Flushing							
							Bridgeport							
	8 41	* 15	† 17	* 9	† 11	† 1		† 2	† 18	* 10		† 14		* 40
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.		P. M.

READ UP — EAST BOUND — WEST BOUND — READ DOWN

	* 45	† 27	* 9	* 21		† 22		* 10	* 26		* 42		* 5		* 15	† 17		* 9	† 11	† 1		* 14		* 10	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.		A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
MAIN LINE					Lorain		Elyria			Grafton		Lester		Chicago			Chicago Jct					Sterling			
																							Warwick		
																							Akron		
																							Pittsburg		
																							Washington		
																							Baltimore		
																							Philadelphia		
																							New York		

* Daily. † Except Sunday. F Flag Stop. K Flag Sunday. R Stop Sunday. s Sunday only. W. H. RUCH, Ticket Agent.

Excursion Fares to Vermillion, Ohio (Linwood Park) via Pennsylvania Lines.

June 22d to September 15th, inclusive, excursion tickets to Vermillion, Ohio, (Linwood Park) account Religious Meetings, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines. For particulars consult nearest ticket agent.

Headache?

Slusser's Headache Tablets will stop it in a jiffy. Do not stupefy or affect the heart. Six doses, 10c. Sold by all druggists. Guaranteed.

Read the Want Columns daily.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 28, 1905, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East 2:06 a. m., 2:17 a. m., 8:06 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 12:57 p. m., 5:17 p. m., 8:03 p. m.

For the West 9:53 a. m., 10:28 a. m., 2:36 p. m., 5:42 p. m., 10:05 p. m., 11:40 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon, O.

Wabash System W. & L. E. R. R.

Local time table in effect June 25, 1905.

Eastbound. Read down.			Westbound Read up
2 daily P. M.	6 daily P. M.	All Daily	3 daily A. M.	9 daily P. M.
8 30		...Lv St. Louis...	7 33	2 00
11 00	8 00	... " Chicago...		a.0 30
A8 47	11 22	... " Toledo...	5 15	2 15
10 47		... " Fremont...	3 53	
11 00		... " Norwalk...	3 01	12 19
11 39		... " Wellington...	2 20	
12 2	2 40	... " Creston...	1 39	11 00
12 46		... " Orrville...	1 12	
1 00		... " Dalton...	1 00	
1 21	3 39	... " Massillon...	12 37	10 05
1 25		... " Navarre...	12 22	
2 10		... " Zoar...	11 58	
2 08		... " Valley Jct...	11 52	
2 46		... " Bowerston...	11 17	
3 10	4 58	... " Jewett...	10 53	8 40
5 30	7 05	...Ar Pittsburg...	8 30	6 30
4 05	10 25	... " Mingo Jct...	10 00	7 50
5 20	10 35	... " Steubenville...	8 40	
5 05	10 15	... " Martins Ferry...	9 00	
5 15	10 25	... " Wheeling...	8 50	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.

Cleveland Div Northbound	* A. M.	* A. M	† P. M	‡ P. M.
Lv Zanesville		7 00	1 45	4 15
" Coshocton		8 00	2 45	5 15
" Navarre		9 43	4 23	6 53
" Massillon	6 10			
" Canton	6 30	10 15	5 00	7 30
Ar Cleveland	9 15	12 15	7 10	9 40

South	* A. M.	* P. M.	† P. M.	‡ P. M.
Lv Cleveland	7 00	4 00	5 45	7 30
" Canton	9 05	5 55	8 05	9 45
" Navarre	9 44	6 30	8 40	10 19
Ar Massillon			8 55	10 35
" Coshocton	11 12	8 00		
" Zanesville	12 10	9 00		

* Daily.
† Daily, except Sunday.
‡ Sunday only.
C. S. Crane, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.
S. A. Cunningham, Agent.

C. A. & C. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R'y

Trains Run by Central Standard Time

Southbound.	500	502	508	504	514
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 15	*8 [illegible]	†12 50	*9 00	.....
Hudson	6 3	5 00	1 48		*6 30
AKRON ar	6 50	9 25	2 10	10 12	6 52
AKRON lv	6 50	9 25	2 10	10 12	*5 00
Barberton	7 08	9 41	2 28	10 27	5 17
ORRVILLE ar	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00	5 50
ORRVILLE lv	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00	5 50
Millersburg	8 25	11 00	3 45	11 8-	6 33
Mt. Vernon	9 38	12 12	5 04	12 4	7 48
COLUMBUS ar	11 00	*1 30	6 30	*1 5	†9 15
	p m	a m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	501	507	509	503	505
	a m	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*6 00	*12 40	†7 00	4 20	*5 00
Mt. Vernon	24	2 3	2 28	1 4	6 22
Millersburg	8 40	8 20	9 51	2 5-	7 37
ORRVILLE ar	9 25	4 05	1 45	3 32	8 17
ORRVILLE lv	9 25	4 15	0 45	3 32	8 25
Barberton	9 55	4 48	11 14	4 06	8 56
AKRON ar	1 17	5 06	11 32	4 20	*8 20
AKRON lv	10 17	5 15	11 32	4 20	*8 20
Hudson	10 46	5 50	11 58	4 42	8 42
CLEVELAND ar	11 40	*6 50	†12 50	*5 35	.....
	a m	a m	p m	p m	a m

*Every day. *Week days only. §Sunday only.

NOTE—Train leaving Akron 45:00 a. m. is No. 504. Train leaving Akron 8:20 a. m. is No. 511.

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg 11:00 a. m. week days.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with J. B. Modisette, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GREAT STRIKE THREATENED.

Hard and Soft Coal Miners are Involved.

WILL FORESTALL A LOCKOUT.

If the Strike is Called it Will Affect Every Union Coal Miner in the Country and Will at Once Cut off the Entire Fuel Supply.

Pittsburg, July 24.—To forestall the action of the operators in the anthracite coal region in forcing a general lockout, the United Mine Workers of America will call a general strike of the miners, both in the bituminous and anthracite fields, to begin within the next few months. A strike of this character would bring out every union miner and would cut off the coal fuel supply of the country.

During the last twenty-four hours an agreement has been made in Pittsburg with the workers in the bituminous fields to go on a strike coincident with the anthracite miners. National Vice President T. L. Lewis, of the mine workers was in Pittsburg Friday, when a final agreement was made to call out every bituminous worker along with the anthracite men.

The anthracite operators have devoted the last six months to the construction of enormous coal bins at every available shipping point between Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre and the mines have been worked to capacity in the face of a slack market, the surplus coal being stored.

The statement of President Baer, of the Reading company, at the settlement of the last anthracite coal strike that "there would come a time of reckoning" has been accepted by the miners' union and a master move will be made to forestall the operators and call every man out on the greatest contest between capital and labor ever witnessed in the coal mining industry.

The agreement entered into with the bituminous workers is the keynote of the situation. Without these men the result could not be different than that of the former strike. At that time the bituminous men worked over time and supplied the country with fuel to meet the shortage caused by the anthracite strike. This alleviated the situation and broke the force of the hard coal strike.

Vice President Lewis was sent to Pittsburg as a special messenger of President John Mitchell of the mine workers. A meeting between President Patrick Dolan and Vice President Uriah Bellingham, of this district of the union, and Mr. Lewis was held Friday afternoon and the final compact formed.

Advices from Philadelphia say feverish activity is evident on the part of the operators to accumulate a tremendous stock of coal to fortify themselves. The telegram says:

"The new yard of the Reading company at Abrams, above Norristown, which has a capacity of 500,000 tons, is daily increasing its stock and before fall will be filled to capacity. The storage yards at Mahanoy City are being crowded. The Pennsylvania interests are equally active. Not only is their McClellan yard, below Harrisburg, the site of a mountain of coal, but stores are being amassed at the collieries themselves. At the Pennsylvania colliery, near Mt. Carmel, owned by the Susquehanna Coal Company, a Pennsylvania concern, there are two immense stock piles which at present contain about 20,000 tons, with more being added daily. Never before in the history of this mine has coal been allowed to accumulate in such quantities. At the Cameron colliery, another Pennsylvania operation, near Shamokin, small coal is being rushed to the culm banks, whence it can easily be stored. At Weatherly the Lehigh is constructing one of the largest storage yards in America. In full possession of all these facts, presaging the intent of the operators to declare war, John Mitchell has gone to the anthracite regions to marshal the coal diggers into cohorts ready to do battle."

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young and old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

A SPECIAL SESSION.

Meeting of Congress Will be Called for November 13.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 24.—President Roosevelt will call an extraordinary session of congress on November 13. Mr. Roosevelt authorized his secretary to announce the definite date. In his message the president will lay stress upon the necessity of railroad legislation, and this will be the principal subject before the two houses. Panama will receive attention and the tariff will undoubtedly play a part in the coming session. It is also intimated that some plans will be presented for congressional consideration to overcome the organized boycott by the Chinese against American trade in retaliation for the exclusion act now in force.

DATE OF CORNER STONE LAYING.

Sunday, August 6 Has Been Determined Upon.

PRESIDENT HOLDEN TO SPEAK.

Work Upon the Presbyterian Church is Progressing Finely—A Special Committee is Preparing a Programme of Exercises Suitable to the Occasion.

Sunday, August 6, has been decided upon as the date of the laying of the cornerstone of the new Presbyterian church. The committee appointed from the board of trustees met Sunday and set this date. The programme committee has not completed its work but has received an acceptance to an invitation to speak from President Holden, of Wooster University. It is the present intention of the committee to hold the exercises in the afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock.

One of the large cornerstones of the tower of the old church will be used as the cornerstone for the new. This has been chosen by a committee appointed to make the selection. In this way will the old and new churches be joined both in sentiment and construction. The cornerstone will be placed in the northeast corner of the building facing the intersection of Hill and Plum streets. It will not be placed near the ground but above the line of the basement ceiling, which is about five feet above the sidewalk. The cornerstone will stand out prominently. The stone is two feet long and a foot wide and high.

The programme committee is endeavoring to secure some speakers who have close interest with the old church and congregation. Special music will be selected for the occasion. It is hoped that some of the former pastors will be present.

Contractor Converse is progressing rapidly with the construction and within a few days will be ready to place some of the supports to the floor of the auditorium. The basement ceiling will be twelve feet from the floor and will be amply lighted from the windows. Several rooms will be partitioned off, to be used by Sunday school classes on Sundays and for society meetings during the week. This part of the building will be finished before the entire building has been completed and services will be held in the basement this fall.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Meyer's Lake Pilot Under Arrest for Robery.

Canton, July 24.—Floyd Erwin, brought back from Beaver Falls, Pa., on a charge of stealing money and jewelry from Mrs. Alice Lester, a resident of Broadway, in the western part of the city, was given a preliminary hearing before Mayor Smith Monday morning. He was charged with taking $18 or $20 in money, a watch, a daimond ring, two plain rings and a fountain pen, all to the value of $172. He said that the jewelry had been given to him to wear by Mrs. Lester, but admitted that he had stolen the money. He was bound over to the grand jury and being unable to furnish a bond he was taken to the county jail. Erwin was formerly employed at Meyer's lake, being the pilot on the naphtha launch.

Dudley Reed, of West Tuscarawas street, was shot in the cheek bone Saturday night while seated in his home reading a paper. The bullet crashed through the weatherboard and plastering and the supposition is that it was fired by one of his neighbors. It was purely accidental.

Justice L. M. Barrick has given his decision in the case of Mary Williams against the Canton-Akron Street Railway Company, in which she sued for $300 damages for injuries received by being thrown from a car at the public square in Canton. The justice decided that she should recover $250. The case will likely be carried up by Attorney John C. Welty.

BODY BROUGHT TO MASSILLON.

Death of Edward U. Pratt in Cleveland Saturday.

HE WAS ILL SEVERAL MONTHS.

Funeral Services Were Held at the Late Home Monday Morning After Which the Body Was Brought to This City and Placed Temporarily in a Vault.

The body of the late Edward U. Pratt was brought from Cleveland to Massillon Monday afternoon for interment in the Massillon cemetery, to which place the body was taken direct from the train. Short services were held at the vault, the Rev. E. J. Craft using the burial service of the Episcopal church. The body was accompanied by a number of the deceased's relatives. Mr. Pratt, who had been ill several weeks with pneumonia, followed by an attack of appendicitis, for the relief of which he underwent an operation, died Saturday morning in the Lakeside hospital. The operation occurred several weeks ago and Mr. Pratt continued in a very critical condition with alternating hope and discouragement of his ultimate recovery. Death was caused by the forming of blood clots in the lungs.

The deceased was 45 years old and had spent his life in Cleveland. For many years he was connected with a well known hardware company. The funeral was held in Cleveland at the late home in Glenn Park Monday at 10 o'clock. The deceased is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Arline Webb, of Massillon; two infant children, his mother, Mrs. Eller Pratt, one brother, Charles Pratt, and three sisters, Mrs. George Kent, and the Misses Anna and Alice Pratt, of Cleveland.

FRIENDLY BLOW PROVED FATAL.

Joseph Petermonte Died Suddenly at the Hospital.

WAS INJURED IN A SCUFFLE.

He Was Slapped on the Chin by Robert Taggart and Died Within a Short Time From Hemorrhage of the Brain—Both Men Were Patients.

Joseph Petermonte, aged 45 years, a patient in the Massillon state hospital, died early Sunday morning from hemorrhage of the brain as the result of a blow received in a friendly scuffle with Robert Taggart, another patient. Petermonte and Taggart were inmates in Sherrard cottage and in company with the other seventy patients in the cottage had been aroused by the night attendants for breakfast. Some of the patients had gone to the day room and Petermonte and Taggart stepped out upon the porch.

The affair which ended fatally was witnessed only by patients, who say that the two men engaged in a little scuffle after which Taggart turned upon Petermonte and slapped him on the chin. The blow was not an extremely severe one but its suddenness or the consequent excitement overcame Petermonte, who sank to the floor.

Attendants were upon the scene at once and attempted to revive the prostrate man but without success. Death soon followed. The body was taken to the hospital morgue and Coroner March notified of the incident. He visited the hospital Sunday afternoon and found that death had been caused by a hemorrhage of the brain. He did not find that the neck had been broken either by the blow or the fall.

Petermonte had been an inmate since the founding of the Massillon hospital and was one of the patients transferred from Columbus. He had always been industrious and had never given any particular trouble. Taggart was admitted from Tuscarawas county a number of years ago. Each was an inmate of what is known as the "strong ward." This is the first instance of its kind to occur at the Massillon institution.

ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Annapolis, Md., July 24.—The body of John Paul Jones was put ashore at 10 o'clock today. Forty minutes later the simple ceremony attending its deposit in the vault at the naval academy grounds was completed.

AT THE TABERNACLE.

Assembly Will Open August 20 and Close on the 27th.

For several years past the Sunday schools of the surrounding townships have held their annual convention in a tabernacle on the grounds of the Reformed parsonage at Crystal Springs, three miles west of Massillon, on the Millersburg and Mt. Eaton road. Occasional lectures and concerts have also been given there. Last year the auditorium was enlarged to more commodious proportions and this year it has been decided to put in a solid week's assembly programme. The enterprise is being arranged by the Rev. S. Ezra Neikirk, of Wooster.

The assembly will open on Sunday, August 20, and close on the 27th. Able speakers, lecturers and men of prominence will address the audiences and there will be classes in Bible study, music, etc. There are some desirable camping sites and an abundance of water, the committee reports. The plan of the old mother Chautauqua at Jamestown, N. Y., has been adopted on a smaller scale by those having the enterprise in charge.

SUNDAY'S STORM CAUSED DAMAGE.

Residence of A. D. Homard, Struck by Lightning.

MISS BUCHANAN SHOCKED.

Her Arm Temporarily Paralyzed—The Homard Family was Absent During the Storm—Hole Torn in the Roof—Rain Storm Flooded the Streets.

During the storm Sunday afternoon the residence of A. D. Homard, 643 South Erie street, was struck by lightning and a hole torn through the roof, the slate being knocked off and the wood work splintered by the force of the stroke. The family of Mr. Homard was away, but Mrs. Sarah Miller, Mrs. Homard's mother, and Edna Buchanan were in the house. Miss Buchanan was shocked by the bolt and her arm was temporarily paralyzed by the shock. She recovered in a short time. No damage was visible from the outside but an inspection of the attic showed a jagged hole through the roof where the bolt had torn the slate away and shattered the frame work, following the stream of water down the gutter and thence into the ground. That no more serious damage was done was probably due to the fact that the water in the gutter of the roof acted as a conductor and carried the current of electricity down the side of the house and into the sewer. As it was, the crash was distinctly heard in the vicinity of the Homard residence, coming early during the storm. Mr. Homard, who travels for the Detroit Lubricator Company, is at home, and said that the damage would not exceed $50, and that it was covered by insurance.

At other places about the city the electrical storm did some damage, while the heavy rain which accompanied it played havoc with the side streets and small streams. A tree in Plum street near East street was struck by lightning. South of the city several large trees were struck by lightning and their trunks shattered.

The heavy rain carried down parts of gravel banks and other dirt into the streets. This was particularly true in South Erie street, which thoroughfare was filled with water and gravel from the hill. It was just before the deluge came that the base ball game at the ball park was concluded and the spectators were caught in the midst of the flood while enroute home. Some were in automobiles, others in buggies and many received a thorough ducking in the open street cars. All of the cars were held up on the cemetery hill where the dirt had washed down from the hill and filled the street car tracks.

East Main street presented the appearance of a swollen stream during the storm, while other streets about town were flooded.

PICNIC POSTPONED.

There May be No I. O. O. F. Gathering This Year.

Committees from the I. O. O. F. lodges of Stark county met in Canton Sunday to discuss the probability of holding a county picnic at Meyer's Lake August 10, and decided to postpone the picnic, with the probability that no Odd Fellows' county picnic will be held this year. The committee met with so many obstacles as to rates, accommodations and other matters that the annual gathering was about given up.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

RUSSIA'S PEACE ENVOY

Personality and Characteristics of Sergius Julius Witte.

IN BRAINS, CZAR OF THE CZAR

Chief of Russian Monarch's Peace Mission Was an Earnest Opponent of the Policy Which Led to the Russo-Japanese War—Tall of Stature. Master of High Finance and Strictly Honest.

The czar's appointment of Sergius Julius Witte, president of the committee of ministers, to be chief plenipotentiary representing the Russian government in the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan to be soon conducted in the United States, is another proof that a subordinate who knows what he wants can dominate a master who knows not his own mind says the New York World. Nicholas H. hates Witte, but this is not the first time he has sought his aid in an extremity, for in brains Witte is czar of the czar.

Witte's appointment makes for a lasting peace. He has the real tact that feels the right way to a goal.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that if we all took to availing ourselves of all our rights there would be no living on earth," he declared when debating a vastly important question in the council of the Russian empire. "Right is often the enemy of expediency and compromise the safest mainstay of interest."

It will interest Americans, who will soon see this great Russian, to know that he is tall of stature, heavy in build, stiff in deportment, awkward in gait, cold in manner, unpolished in address and of a temper so quick that it has added many to his enemies. Although he is a nobleman by birth, he was born poor and is a self made man—quick to think and slow to talk.

M. Witte is about fifty six years old and worked his way up from the position of an underpaid railroad clerk who occasionally acted as porter to that of leading statesman of Russia, in spite of the fact that his enemies are numerous and include some of the most powerful men in Russia. M. Witte has the reputation of being harsh to his subordinates. He is what is known as a well hated man, but his honesty and ability have never been doubted even by his worst enemies.

One of the reasons for his unpopularity is the fact that M. Witte is only remotely Russian. His father was of Dutch descent, and he himself was born in Tiflis, Circassia, the headquarters of the present revolutionary movement in that part of the empire. M. Witte was created a count in 1901, but he has generally been referred to as M. Witte.

He is without question an honest man. He has had absolute mastery of more millions than any minister of finance in the world, yet he was in a modest white stone house on the unfashionable side of the Neva, a house that would be dwarfed among the Fifth avenue mansions opposite Central park. He never tried to fill his private account when all the taxation of Russia was in his hands. He is a master of high finance in its truest sense; he knows nothing of low finance. He is a thorough business man in the best American sense of the word.

Witte is thoroughly familiar with the far eastern question in all its bearings. He understands the Japanese position and fully realized before the war that the aggressive policy pursued under the lead of Alexeieff, Bezobrazoff and the adventurers connected with them would drive Japan to the sword. Practically it was Witte's disapproval of Russia's far eastern policy which caused his downfall as minister of finance.

During his trip to Port Arthur in 1903 Witte was invited by the Japanese government to visit Japan. The Japanese probably will welcome him as a plenipotentiary. Witte was opposed to the seizure of Port Arthur in 1898, but was overruled by the advice of the late Count Muravieff, then foreign minister, who submitted alleged proofs that Britain intended to seize the port if Russia did not.

After the Boxer uprising Witte presented a memorandum to the czar pointing out Manchuria and Korea as territory for extending Japan's growing influence and activity, adding that Russian occupation of that territory was bound to lead to war. When he again was overruled, Witte advised the immediate construction of the Circumbaikal railroad for strategical purposes. Later, Witte urged at least temporary withdrawal of the Russian forces from Manchuria. He then wrote to the czar: "Instead of making an enemy of Japan we should win her friendship. I strongly advise a friendly solution. We need to populate our eastern provinces and have vital interests to defend in the eventual war with the yellow race in order that the peasants of Russia may understand what they are fighting for." But all of his warnings were unheeded.

Witte sought to prevent the blood letting in St. Petersburg last January. His powerful enemies thought they had crushed him. Now the czar needs the greatest statesman in his domain.

Bangs as a Playwright.

John Kendrick Bangs has ceased to be the editor of Puck, and for the next few months will devote his time to play and libretto writing. Impelled by the success of his comic opera adaptation of "The School For Scandal" under the title "Lady Teazle," he is to follow it by a similar adaptation for Miss Russell of "The Taming of the Shrew."

BEAR'S PRIVATE CAR.

Coach to Convey Sick Polar Beast From Kansas City to California.

Officials of the Santa Fe are combining with C. Lee Williams, a former Cincinnati resident and now general manager of the Carl Hagenbeck trained wild animal show, in fitting up one of the most novel private cars ever ordered, says a Kansas City special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer. This car is being prepared for Dexter, a snow white polar bear, who is to be sent to California for his health.

Like the majority of polar bears brought to the United States, Dexter has succumbed to the great white plague. His lungs are affected, and in an effort to check the disease and possibly prolong the life of the beast Mr. Williams, at the suggestion of Mr. Hagenbeck, is preparing to give him a change of climate. The bear is valued at $5,000. When symptoms of tuberculosis were first discovered Manager Williams at once conferred with Santa Fe officials, and a big baggage car was selected. Carpenters were placed at work, and they are now constructing an immense tank in one end of the car. This tank will hold several hundred pounds of ice and enough water to float a small rowboat. In this tank Dexter will spend most of his time during the trip to the coast. Near the tank a low, wide bed has been made and fitted with a mattress of straw.

Beds for two attendants and a refrigerator for the care of the meat Dexter will eat en route will take up the opposite end of the car. Arriving at Chutes park, in Los Angeles, Dexter will be given every attention. The cost of the car and the incidentals charged by the railroad company will consume the major part of a $5,000 bill.

BIG MEN LONGEST LIVERS.

Life Insurance Agents Do Not Now Favor Thin or Fat Individuals.

Fat and lean are now decided by the heavy, muscular man. Ten of the leading insurance companies of Chicago taking life it has been decided their mortality tables in favor of the "heavy, active man" and against the fat and spare man, says a Chicago dispatch.

This change in percentages and risks is not confined to Chicago it is a national movement in favor by the medical examiners of the life insurance companies. As one of the medical examiners said recently:

"In the early days of figuring mortality averages there is no doubt that the thin man was born had an advantage. The thin man was a preferred risk with many companies—in fact, with the majority.

"Two decades of collecting statistics on the general average of life have brought the life insurance companies to some new conclusions, based wholly on the actual physical condition of the applicant for insurance. These conclusions favor the heavy, active man, discredit the ordinarily fat man and leave the lean man in a state of doubt. The latter is no longer the favorite.

"Life insurance risks for the last twenty and even thirty years show this, and I am taking the reports of over twenty leading companies.

"The lean man is nervous, worries and gets tuberculosis. The fat man eats and drinks too much and is a victim of heart disease or apoplexy."

"SUNNY" MAN WANTS WIFE.

Will Put on the Shoes of the Right Woman Twice Daily.

Frederick J. Cullum of Saugerties, Ulster county, N. Y., writes to Indiana for a wife, says an Indianapolis dispatch. He says she must be in fairly good circumstances and must aid him financially to accomplish something as a genius. For his part, he will not touch intoxicating liquor, will go to her church regularly, will remove and put on her shoes morning and night and will improve her home, make her life happy and be a real "home man." He concludes:

"I am twenty eight, five feet seven, weigh 140 and have blue eyes and dark brown hair. I am considered to be nice looking. Am in the best of health, but at present in poor circumstances. I am fairly educated in good common sense, am thrifty and believe in an economical life. I am also agreeable and try to look on the sunny side. I seek to marry for love, wealth being a second consideration."

Japanese Monopoly.

The Japanese government has monopolized the tobacco trade and contemplates similar action with regard to the salt trade.

Welcome to John Paul Jones.

Arise, ye sons of liberty,
From Florida to Maine,
From Michigan to Mexico,
From mountain top to plain!
Let every patriot salute
The hero on his bier,
The lion of the quarter deck,
Paul Jones, the privateer.

He comes across the ocean foam
To rest within the land
From which he voyaged long ago
With all his brave command.
The grandest captain of his time
That ever sailed the sea
Or drew a bright and daring blade
To set the nation free.

A rotten ship beneath his feet,
A cutlass by his side,
Were all he had to meet the flower
Of England's power and pride.
But down upon the foe he swept
In clouds of smoke and flame
And made a kingdom feel his might
And tremble at his name.

Annapolis waits within her gates,
For hers the sacred trust
Among her future admirals
To guard his sacred dust.
Hats off in every state today,
While drums and trumpets roll—
The father of the navy comes,
God rest his dauntless soul!

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The God In the Hurdy Gurdy

By CASPAR JOHNSON

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It was a narrow alley, running between the back yards. It was intended for the convenience of the butcher's boy and the grocer's boy and the ash man. Distinctively it was not intended for men of Pasquale Venetti's stamp. Indeed, a sign at either end announced this in no uncertain terms.

"Beggars, Peddlers and Street Musicians Keep Out," it read.

But to Pasquale Venetti warning signs in English had no terrors from the simple fact that written English was beyond his ken. Therefore as he came trundling the ancient hurdy gurdy up the street he looked into the alley, saw its possibilities—the ease with which coins could be tossed from the back windows—and, forsaking the asphalt pavements, where, to use his own expression, he could "no getta de biz," he turned into the alley and, unlimbering his musical battery, sent up the quavering strains of "Lindy, Lindy, Yo' Is Ma Ladylove."

It is a hard, cold world. Pasquale ground away patiently, and whenever a face appeared at any of the windows he smiled expansively, removed his battered hat and bowed profoundly and even essayed a joyful shuffling of his feet while he turned the crank. But, despite all these blandishments, to say nothing of the appeal made by a choice assortment of selections, ranging from the classic to ragtime, no coins wrapped in white paper came jingling to his feet. To be sure, one fat cook came out to the back gate and after he had played half through the hurdy gurdy's assortment gave him a penny, and an old gentleman had raised an upper window and, with a thundered "Get out of this!" had flung him a dime. But 11 cents from such a promising alley! Pasquale resented his ill treatment and moved farther up the alley.

No better success attended him here. He whistled, he danced, he sang. He smiled his best and bowed his lowest. He tried the intermezzo and "Ma Filipino Man" with an equal lack of success. He had his labor for his pains.

He moved to the far end of the alley, with a view to quitting it. He made

SUDDENLY AT HIS FEET WAS A YELLOW COIN.

one final stand, however, before the back of an imposing house. With a sinking heart he sent up the jerky bars of a march from a popular light opera. The house, like all the others, was unresponsive. Then he shifted to ragtime. He decided to play through his repertory anyway. If it failed, he would go back to the asphalt pavements and try his luck somewhere downtown before a restaurant or a promising saloon.

Now, it happened that in the big, dim back parlor of the imposing house sat two young people, and a single glance showed that they were not happy.

The man sat very stiff and straight in his chair and bit his lips. The girl was seated on a low divan. Her face was flushed and her eyes glowed angrily.

"It is far too much to forgive this time," she was saying. "I have forgiven and forgiven—eternally forgiven—and now I am tired."

The man replied coldly.

"Perhaps you are right," he said in a strained voice.

"And the sooner it's over the better, now," said the girl, choking.

The man started up. Whatever remonstrance he was about to make he stifled.

"Very well," he said curtly.

The girl pulled a ring from her finger and laid it on the table beside the man. He took it without a word and put it in his pocket.

"I might say"— he began slowly.

"All you could say would make no difference," she said wearily.

The man rose and strode to the window. Pasquale was grinding away assiduously. At the sight of the man in the window he smirked and bowed and shuffled his feet. The man smiled bitterly.

"Lucky, happy devil!" he muttered.

Then he turned to the girl and drew himself up stiffly.

"I may as well say goodby," said he.

She made no reply.

"Goodby," he said again.

"Goodby," she returned evenly.

The man hesitated a moment; then he strode to the door. In the alley Pasquale had come to the last piece in his repertory. It was a poor imitation of portions of Schubert's "Serenade." Just as the man reached the door the jingling notes floated in from the alley. The man paused. A look of pain came into his face.

Those jerky notes brought memories with them—memories of a big, dark music room with two little spots of red in the gloom where the candles burned on the piano; of a girl beneath the candles a girl with white neck and gleaming shoulders, playing the serenade very softly; of a few breathless words whispered over her shoulder; of a pair of luminous eyes which flashed an answer that set his heart pounding madly. * * * And now a hurdy gurdy playing that sacred serenade in the alley—and this. It was heinous sacrilege.

"Lord, I can't stand that," he muttered, and turned to the girl a face drawn and white.

"Gooby," he said as if the words choked him.

But the girl's face had whitened also. She took a step forward.

"Robert," she said with wide, frightened eyes.

* * * * * * *

In the alley Pasquale ground away hopelessly. Suddenly a window was raised and a coin dropped at his feet. It was a shining, yellow coin. Pasquale Venetti gasped, turned it over in his palm, and then whooped. In a burst of gratitude he began the repertory all over again, and such was his elation that he essayed to heighten the effect by singing in a high, squeaky voice.

The orgy was soon over, however, for a patrolman came down the alley and seized the exuberant musician. The thought of the yellow coin in his pocket enabled Pasquale to bear this ordeal with equanimity.

"Alla right, alla rig't!" he protested mildly as he was hustled past the warning signs and dumped unceremoniously on the asphalt pavement.

The Ruling Passion.

The ruling passion is often very strong in death. A senator from Tennessee discovered this some years ago. Among his constituents was a certain man who came to him regularly twice a year for the purpose of obtaining a pass to Baltimore. The man and his family had served the senator when he was first making his way up the ladder of politics, and as a result of this he always obliged him, and had, moreover, a soft place in his heart for the man. He obtained for him a position in one of the departments at Washington, but this did not seem to be enough, for regularly at the end of each six months he applied for his ticket to Baltimore. One day he sickened and was reported to be dying. The senator, very much grieved, immediately called upon him.

"Joe," he said, leaning over and speaking very softly, "is there anything I can do for you?"

The sick man looked up with a flash of recognition, and instantly replied in a whisper:

"Yes, senator; please get me a pass to Baltimore."—Harper's Weekly.

Shipshape on Land.

One of the quaintest charitable institutions in the world is the Royal Alfred Home For Aged Seamen, which houses 100 English mariners in the outskirts of London. It is supported entirely by voluntary contribution. The main idea has been to make the place as homelike as possible, and to this end an effort has been made to preserve in large measure the environment to which the inmates are accustomed.

The dormitories are cut up into tiny cabins, as on shipboard, and in place of the familiar iron cots these veterans of the sea turn in at night in bunks and stow their clothes and other belongings precisely as they would on board ship. Day and night the hours and half hours are struck on a ship's bell in the main hall, and even in the mess room the atmosphere of the sea is retained as an appetizer. The house governor is himself an old sea captain of forty years' experience in commanding men, and his rule is entirely along nautical lines.

The Land of Horseradish.

It almost makes the eyes water to read of the village of Baiersdorf, in Bavaria, which is celebrated for producing the finest horseradish in Europe. On an area of moist ground, in the valley of the river Regnitz, covering 1,335 acres, that titillating plant is practically the only thing raised, and the annual yield amounts to about 6,000,000 pounds. Horseradish requires a great deal of attention from the cultivator, for in midsummer the soil must be removed from the stems and the side roots rubbed off with a soft cloth, after which the stems are buried again. The plants spring up in March from the end roots, left in the soil the previous autumn, when the upper stems are cut off and packed in barrels for shipment.

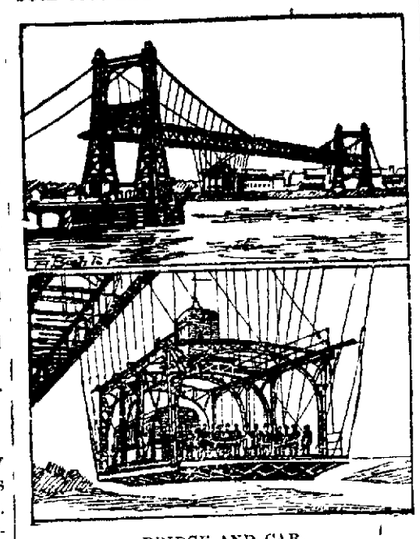
Freaks of Lightning.

A noted astronomer and scientist in a recent lecture in Paris gave an account of some of the freaks of lightning. These freaks, however, he affirmed, were determined by causes which we have yet to learn. Sometimes it kills, sometimes it merely injures and sometimes it seems to be frolicking in a way which gives rise to the hypothesis that "it is a thought which, instead of being attached to a brain, is attached to an electric current." Sometimes it plays the physician, as in the instance at Romaines, France, when it struck a man who had not been able to walk without a crutch on account of rheumatism. After the shock the rheumatism disappeared.

AN ENGINEERING TRIUMPH.

The Transporter Bridge Over the English River Mersey.

The Runcorn-Widnes bridge, which has been building for three and a half years, is now completed, says London Sphere. The bridge is of the "transporter" type and in design is precisely similar to an ordinary stiffened suspension bridge, with the exception that the approaches to the bridge are at a level, thus dispensing with the costly high level approaches, and the traffic, both foot and wheel, is carried on a



BRIDGE AND CAB.

car suspended from the underside of the bridge. The bridge crosses the river Mersey and the ship canal between Runcorn, on the Cheshire side, and Widnes, on the Lancashire side, by a clear span of a thousand feet, this being by far the greatest span of any bridge in the United Kingdom designed to carry road traffic.

The four towers are constructed wholly of steel, and each consists of four square braced legs, upon the top of which is built a lantern 7 feet 6 inches in diameter and 8 feet high to the eaves, in each of which are placed powerful arc lamps. There are two main cables, each built up of 2,413 steel wires, anchored into the solid rock. From these cables are suspended two longitudinal stiffening girders, upon the lower flanges of which runs an electric trolley about 77 feet long, driven by two 35 horsepower motors. From the trolley is suspended the transporter car, 75 feet long and 24 feet wide, capable of carrying at one time four two horse wagons and 300 people. On the top of the car is fixed the operator's cabin, in which is placed the controller and other apparatus, by means of which the operator has the car quite at command and can go about, reverse or put on the brakes at a moment's notice.

The time occupied in crossing the bridge is about two and a half minutes, so, with loading and unloading, it will be possible to make nine or ten trips per hour. The cost of the work has been about $600,000, which is about one-third the cost of an ordinary high level bridge with costly approaches.

A NOVEL PERSUADER.

Moving Pictures Used by Mining Promoter to Help Sell Stock.

Just as the phonograph, beginning as an entertaining toy, has become an important factor in business, the moving picture is now being adapted to commercial uses. When you think of it there are lots of situations in which moving pictures can help the business man. If a photograph is convincing a motion photograph should be doubly so.

A mining expert who went to Europe from North Dakota a short time ago to interest British capitalists in new properties in the Black Hills country carried with him a moving picture outfit of some 600 pictures, showing every stage of work on the properties in which he is interested. He intends to show prospective investors not only that there really is a mine—there have been cases in which there was not, but only stock—but the stage reached in developing it, how many men are at work and how much machinery is employed. With the pictures he had a guarantee from the moving picture company that they were genuine and were made on the particular property cited by the mining promoter.

The idea is this mining promoter's own. He was many months collecting the pictures, and he has spent some $10,000 on them. He believes this to be the first time that the moving picture has been adapted to commercial purposes in just this way, and he hopes to get back the cost of his investment and much more by selling stock in the companies concerned to the men who see the pictures. These are so arranged that they can be thrown on a three foot screen and exhibited in a private office or displayed in an enlarged size in a public hall. A larger screen and a bigger lens are the only changes required.—New York Times.

Telephones on Trains.

The Union Pacific will soon have in operation over all its lines a telephone system for the operation of trains and for the transaction of other business. The telephone system will not take the place of the telegraph, but will be supplementary to it. When the system is in successful operation, all trains will be equipped with telephone instruments which can be attached to the wires at any point along the lines for immediate use in case of accident or other emergency. The company has been using the telephone experimentally for two years or more, using its telegraph wires to carry telephone messages, and it has found that they can be used to advantage. It has been found to work best for short distances, but by means of relays it can be advantageously worked over the whole system.—Omaha Bee.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

Rapid Growth of Plants Under Acetylene Gas Lamps.

M. J. Iorns of the Cornell Agricultural college has been experimenting with acetylene gas as an adjunct to the sun, with striking results. Plants grew to twice the size of those left to the nursing of the sun only, and vegetables attained dimensions double those which were unassisted in the matter of illumination.

The experiments were carried on through three months in a hothouse. This house was divided into two parts by a curtain. This curtain was hung in such a way that each half of the

DIFFERENCES IN GROWTH.

[Taller lily was under acetylene lights at night.]

house received the same illumination from the sun. The beds on each side were exactly alike, not only in size, but in location and contents. If a lily was planted in a certain part of a bed on one side, another of the same species and age was set out in the same part of the corresponding bed on the other.

An equipment consisting of twelve thirty-five candlepower acetylene lamps was erected on one side of the curtain. Ordinary tin reflectors over each light threw their rays downward upon the soil. The lights were run whenever it was dark, the length of time ranging from nine to fourteen hours, according to the period of daylight. The soil, temperature and amount of mixture were as nearly the same on each side of the curtain as it was possible to make them.

The plants on the acetylene side in many instances matured twice as fast as those on the other side of the partition. Radishes, onions and several other kinds of plants which develop their edible parts below the surface of the ground were found to have pursued their usual course, except that they grew twice as fast as those not placed under the influence of the acetylene light.

Several plants were not permitted to drink in any of the sunlight. They were brought out of a dark room into the rays of the acetylene light after daylight had faded from the western sky. Before the eastern horizon lightened they were again removed to the dark apartment, to remain in utter darkness until the day should end. The narcissus which was subjected to this form of treatment blossomed, the flowers remaining on the plant more than a week.—New York Tribune.

Auto Tack Pullers.

Inventors are now turning their attention to the smaller details of the automobile. One of the most recent patents is applied to a wire frame arranged to lightly sweep the rubber tires. This, it is claimed, will avoid many punctures, since it will remove tacks and bits of glass as soon as picked up. The inventor declares it is but seldom that trouble is caused by a fragment of glass or a nail if it is promptly got rid of. The damage is caused by sharp or pointed objects being pounded into the tire, through the pressure of succeeding revolutions, until the air chamber is reached. This guard brushes off foreign substances before there is a chance for the object to become imbedded in the rubber and will reduce punctures to practically nothing.

What a Stye Is.

A stye is in reality a little abscess which forms at the margin of the eyelid from inflammation of the glands or follicles. It is met with chiefly in delicate children, but occurs sometimes in adults where there is a general depression of the health. The best plan is to bathe the eye frequently with hot water and to apply from time to time a bread and water poultice. After a time the abscess comes to a head, and bursts, and there is an end of it. A succession of styes may be taken as an indication that a thorough course of tonic treatment is necessary, and such remedies as cod liver oil and iron and quinine should be taken frequently.

Commercial Use of Rabbit Fur.

If the industry now being carried on by a Frenchman at Lons le Saunier, in the Jura district, proves profitable on a large scale rabbit fur may become a rival to sheep's wool in the making of clothes generally. The breed utilized is the Angora, or "silk rabbit," which moults four times a year. The fur, just before it falls off naturally, can be stripped easily by skilled hands.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Smith and Wilson Plead Guilty to Charge of Robery.

BOTH BOUND OVER TO COURT.

Julius Whiting Appointed United States Commissioner For Stark and Surrounding Counties—Free Mail Delivery Will Extend Over Entire County.

Canton, July 26.—John Smith an Charles Wilson, the two men arrested Monday night for robbing an old man named August Johnson, in a grove between this city and Massillon, were given a preliminary hearing before Mayor Smith Wednesday morning. Both admitted that they had robbed the man, the amount being fixed at $85 in cash and a check for $20. They were bound over to the grand jury, bond being fixed at $500 in each case. They were unable to give this and were taken to jail.

Attorney Julius Whiting, of this city, has been appointed to the federal position of United States commissioner, for Stark and surrounding counties. Heretofore all federal cases were taken before Commissioner Gilmer, at Warren, and it has been a number of years since a United States commissioner was located in Stark county, R. H. Folger, of Massillon, being the last one.

A report comes from Congressman Kennedy that an inspector of rural mail routes will soon be appointed for Stark county, with headquarters in either Canton, Massillon or Alliance, and that the probabilities are that every road in Stark county will have free mail delivery in the near future.

"Polly" Riley, of this city, is no longer a member of the Canton Reds, having drawn his release Tuesday night. Riley had not played with the team since it came to Canton and he was dissatisfied with adorning the bench. It is reported that he asked for his papers.

About one hundred members of the Stark County Bar Association held their annual outing yesterday at the Lakeside Country club hotel and grounds. Tennis, golf, bowling and pool occupied the time before dinner. In the afternoon many of the members attended the ball game. The guests to the dinner at the hotel were Judges Taggart, Donahue and McCarty, of the circuit. Lawyers were also present from Columbus and Delaware, O. There was no speechmaking. The officers of the association were re-elected. They are, president, J. J. Clark; vice president, A. A. Taylor; secretary, Atlee Pomerene; treasurer, J. M. Blake.

STEERAGE RATES RAISED.

Thirteen Mediterranean Lines Enter Into an Agreement.

New York, July 26.—In an agreement which has been reached, and which it is believed, will be signed by the representatives of all the lines running to the Mediterranean, the steerage rate, which has been at a minimum of $16, will be raised to $26 and the long rate war between the lines will be over. It is estimated that the net result will be upward of $1,500,000 increased earnings to the lines if it continues in operation for a year. By the agreement any one of the signers can withdraw from the combination by giving sixty days' notice. Another provision of the agreement is the cut in commissions paid to agents. Commissions that have ranged from $4 to $6 will be cut to a flat rate of $2. There are thirteen lines in which the agreement will be submitted.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	22
Creamery butter	28
Eggs, per dozen	18
Chickens spring, lb	18
New Cabbage, per lb	4
Lettuce, per lb	15
Onions, per peck	50
Potatoes, per bushel	40

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	15
Chickens, live, per lb	12
Chickens, spring, dressed	10
Chickens, dressed	1
Potatoes, per bushel	25

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Old Wheat	81
New Wheat	73
Oats	32-33
Corn	52

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	70
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$7-$8

Years of suffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once to the curative properties of Doan's Ointment. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

HEALTH ON THE ISTHMUS.

Foreigners Are Unable to Withstand the Climate.

Washington, July 26.—A startling and interesting discussion of health conditions in the canal zone is included in the last issue of the public health reports published by the government. Dr. John George Leigh, an Englishman, is responsible for the information. He says that, irrespective of endemic diseases and the abominable sanitary conditions which have heretofore obtained, the isthmian climate has physiological effects demanding unceasing vigilance on the part of those subjected to it.

The most noteworthy characteristic of the climate is the remarkable uniformity of temperature throughout the year. The only foreigners, says the writer, who have been able to withstand the climate with any measure of success have been people of Iberian extraction, inured from their birth to a tropical environment; Caribbean negroes, employed by the French canal companies, who have remained on the isthmus, and a few Chinamen, who have become permanent residents. The blood of these three peoples is now so mixed together and mingled with aboriginal Indian blood that many of the natives present a strange combination of the physical characteristics of the four races.

It is remarked that nowhere in the world is the affinity between marshy districts and certain diseases more marked than in the isthmus of Panama, and attention is directed to the fact, demonstrated by experience gained in the construction of the Panama railroad and work already done toward the digging of the canal, that the morbific effects are increased by surface disturbance of the soil, but that on the other hand the unhealthy effects of the work is considerably lessened when the superficial layers of the ground are cleared away and work begun on deeper strata of earth.

It is stated on authority of a physician resident in Panama that during the first eleven months of preliminary work on the canal under French auspices, when the force was not large (exact number of employes not recorded), 65 Europeans and 800 laborers died from disease. It is also recorded that later the French company, with a force of 7,000 men, always calculated on having 1,000 men in hospital; that in March and April, 1882, in Panama and the vicinity, 37 out of less than 100 engineers died; that there was not a single French engineer who was able to attend to the work beyond one year and a half, although the contract called for two, and that in September, 1884, the company buried 654 officers and men.

The table of the official health statistics of the Panama canal under French control, years 1881 to 1891, inclusive, is published under the heading of "Panama," in the present number of the public health reports. The table gives the average effective force employed each year and the percentage of disease and death under the De Lesseps company of (1881-1888), during the liquidation period (1889-1894) and under the later French canal company.

That Little Pain in Your Back

threatens your kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which costs only one dollar. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood. All druggists $1; 6 bottles $5.

BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A GUARANTEED CURE For PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Greatly Reduced Prices For 10 Days.

Best Screen Doors, 60c up.
Best Lawn Mowers, $2.25 apiece.
Best 5-ply Ruboer Hose, 8c and 9c per foot.
Best Hot Plates, $1.00 apiece up.
Best Ovens, $1 50 to $2.00.
Best Gasoline Stoves, $2 25 to $3.00.
Best Clothes Wringers, $1 25 to $2 50.
Best Chain Pumps, $3.25 complete.
Best Wooden Suction Pumps, $2 50 to $3.50.
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, $1.25.
Best Kitchen Sinks, $2 25 to $2 50.
Best Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Churns, Roofing, Flynets, Gas and Water Pipe, Chandelieres, Brackets, Burners and Mantles, Anti-Rust Wash Boilers, Ice Cream Freezers, Graniteware and Steel Ranges at lowest prices.

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